Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 169 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY, 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkosine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000

One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 6 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

MATRIMONIAL.

AN ENGLISHMAN in good position is willing to meet an English or Colonial Lady for Matrimony. Correspondence strictly private. Write Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case. Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Improved Model No. 3, has all the improvements known to the modern typewriter, including Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, two-color Ribbon and some Special Features. Few left now. Write or call early to save disappointment. Rs. 180 with Improved Travelling Case. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tels: "Writertype."

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

THE LATEST INVENTION of the TAILORING WORLD is the "Gem System," which has not its equal as systems go. It is easily mastered and in half the time that others take. Lessons by the author in person. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 318, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 692

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanvas' Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced work WRITER for Shipbuilding Yard. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 760

WANTED—A TYPIST. Apply to Mr. RAMJI, c/o Bhawanji Shamji & Co., 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 772

WANTED—A MANAGING CLERK, a Fast Shorthand Typist and a General Clerk for an Attorneys' Office. Previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 754

WANTED—An intelligent and energetic young Gujerati-knowing CLERK for general shop and outdoor work. Apply HARILAL BAKERBHOY & CO., 6, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road. 749

WANTED—Smart CLERK, must know Gujrati and Book-keeping, one having experience in Book-shop-work preferred. Apply in writing to SECRETARIES Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED—An experienced LADY or GENTLEMAN to run a Hotel on Hill Station. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 686

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK and a STORE-KEEPER for a local Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Only capable men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 714

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, for Inland and abroad, SANITARY INSPECTORS, qualified men, etc., for EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. Apply sharp. 730

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE with literature, who can teach Sanskrit and English in higher standards. Pay Rs. 60—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, New English, School, Nadiad. 658

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent SALESMAN for a local firm, doing Mill-stores, Import and Export Business. Salary and Commission according to qualifications. European preferred. Apply to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for Cotton Clearing House conversant with Cotton Trade. Apply in person with testimonials between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. at the office of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 123, Esplanade Road. 762

WANTED—For a large estate-holder and Merchant, smart CLERKS, Hindus preferred, knowing English, well-versed in correspondence and miscellaneous work. Apply with references to PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co., Solicitors, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 773

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT PAY CLERKS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications with a security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Security. Apply to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Vincent Road, Dadar. 721

WANTED—An Experienced EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS to take charge of three children. Quote terms. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 723

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for an old established Life Insurance Company, doing business at present in Ahmedabad. Gentlemen of good social connections, who can guarantee good business need apply. Will also get renewal commission on old business. Apply to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 748

WANTED—A secondhand MOTOR CYCLE with side car in good running order. Apply Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 729

WANTED—Estate and Loan BROKERS to communicate immediately to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 709

WANTED TO BUY a complete DISPENSARY with all accessories, furniture, instruments, etc. Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 735

WANTED—BOARD-RESIDENCE by a young respectable Parsee gentleman at Bandra, or any decent suburb. Apply Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

WANTED—MORTGAGORS to accept Loans on Mortgages from Rupees One lakh to Rupees One lakh and thirty thousand on immoveable properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

PARTNERSHIP—An energetic and conscientious hardworking young Parsi with knowledge of store supplies and drainage contract works, mechanical engineering, etc., and able to stand any class of indoor and outdoor work, desires to join as a WORKING PARTNER or SUPERVISOR in any going concern specially of contract works. Apply Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 661

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 629

FOR SALE—300 lbs. ASPIRIN (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid), made in Germany by Ghee. Apply for particulars to BRISTOL DISPENSARY, Hill Road, BANDRA (Bombay). 752

FOR SALE—One COLONIAL TYPE TUBULAR BOILER, almost new, made by Thos. Bailey and Sons, Ltd., work, press. 160 lbs., in two parts, front part 11ft. 9in. and back part 12ft. 6in. long, mean diameter 7ft. 6in. with iron chimney 2ft. 6in. diameter, 52ft. long, built in 1912, but not much used. Price Rs. 15,000 or best offer F.O.R. Asarwa. Apply sharp GUJARAT OIL MILL MFG. CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD. 716

FOR SALE.

HIGH CLASS CHROME TENNIS BOOTS.—Few select pairs 7 to 9 size. Natural Chrome Uppers and Soles, Medium Capped Toe; Rs. 15. Post free; satisfaction guaranteed. EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 757

OFFERS INVITED—Siddeley Deasy carrollets Car 4 cyl., 7 seater, with Electric Light and Dynamo, attractive and in perfect running order. De Dion Bouton, open body, 4 cyl., 10/12 horse power with Electric Light and Dynamo. Apply to K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill. 763

FOR SALE—Complete HYDRAULIC OIL and 150 lbs. YARN BALE PRESS, with one pumping Vertical Engine, in sound condition; best opportunity to oil mill and spinning mill owners. Two Lancashire Boilers by Nasmyth Wilson 25ft. by 6½ft. by 75 lbs. 24ft. by 6ft. by 110 lbs. pressures, in sound condition. One Horizontal High Pressure, non-condensing, automatic Ex. Gear, Steam Engine 15in. by 30in. by Ruston Proctor, Rope Gearing. Apply D. ROYHARIYA & Co., opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 764

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

TO LET—One room with bath-room at Apollo Street, Fort, Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

POONA ELPHINSTONE ROAD, for season, furnished three rooms, verandah east, west; out-houses; stabling. Apply SHAPURJI GUZDER, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. 738

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel. Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 765

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of August 1918, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July to the 1st August, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
708 Secretary.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st to the 30th July, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Nos. 2 and 2A Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 704

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July, 1918, at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 11th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Nos. 2 and 2A Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 702

NOTICE.

THE Forest of the Raghogarh State abounds in the Kora, Karonda, Dhokra, Tendu, Achar, Asta and Bamboo trees. Notice is hereby given that the contract for the export of bark, and leaves of the above trees and of Bamboos is for sale. Persons intending to take contracts should apply to the Forest Officer, Raghogarh State, P. O. Raghogarh, C. I.

DEWAN,
Raghogarh State,
682 Raghogarh.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Wilson's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Please apply sharp to avoid disappointment.

GIRDHAR LAL,
680 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAN-POWER CENSUS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY WAR PURPOSES BOARD.

EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE

1. Acting under instructions from Government, this Committee is engaged in making a Census of European and Anglo-Indian Man-Power in the Bombay Presidency (with the exception of Sind, which is being dealt with by a Sub-Committee in Karachi).
2. In the first instance this Committee is dealing with Non-Official European British Subjects only. The remainder of the work will be proceeded with at an early date.
3. A Circular letter has been addressed to all Employers, who are known to employ Europeans between the ages of 18 and 41.
4. Should any Employer not have received a copy of this letter, he is requested to apply without delay to the undersigned for a copy.
5. It is also requested that all Europeans between the ages specified, who may be independently following Professions or Occupations, or who may be unemployed, will similarly apply to the undersigned.

C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Secretary.
July 15th 1918.
C/o The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. 736

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1918.

The season will consist of 15 days' racing, commencing on 3rd August, 1918.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each GENTLEMAN ..... Rs. 50.
Each LADY ..... Rs. 15.

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	5	0
Lady	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	2	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 17-0; Second class Rs. 12-0.

Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-0; Second Class Rs. 10-0.

Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-8; Second Class, Rs. 10-8.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary,
758 Western India Turf Club.

THE SULTANIA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Registered Office No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAHIMTOOLA HAJEEBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July 1918, to 8th August 1918 (both days inclusive.)
1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th July, 1918. 755

NOTICE.

THE SECOND GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present Students of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held on SUNDAY, 21st July, 1918, at the TOWN HALL, at 4 p.m. Those desirous of joining should communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

R. C. LAM,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.
15th July, 1918. 737

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

1. A course of six lectures on "The Economics of Indian Railway" will be given at the above College by Mr. Mohan Lal Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.) on Friday's at 6 p.m., beginning on August 9th.
Fee Rs. 3.
Applications for tickets of admission should be sent to the PRINCIPAL at an early date.
2. A course of six lectures on "The conditions of industrial progress in India" will also be given in Gujarati on Mondays at 6-15 p.m., beginning on August 5th by Mr. Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc. Admission to this course, which is intended for the general public, will be free. 753

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POSTPONED AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Poona Cantonment, opp. Canaught Market, will be held at the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., East Street, Poona, on 21st July, at 4-30 p.m. 750

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

OWNERS of import and transhipment cargoes landed in the docks are hereby notified that, with effect from 1st August, 1918, the scale of Extra Fees now charged for storage of all uncleared goods will be doubled after the expiration of 30 days from the date of landing, including Sundays and all holidays.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS
Secretary.
16th July, 1918. 775

NOTICE

CONTRACT for the export of Chhoi Mitti which resembles Chalk in its properties, is for sale in the State. Intending contractors should apply to the undersigned.

DEWAN,
Raghogarh State,
681 Raghogarh, C. I.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BHIKHAIJI FARDUNJI KARAKA, widow and Executrix of the late Mr. FARDUNJI FARAMJI KARAKA of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MOOSABHOY JAFFERBHOY. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances including the messuage and bungalow known as Olympia House, situated at Matheran, in the Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five gunthas be the same, a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 119 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
776 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of *BHAGBAI, wife of Cassumbhoy Mahomed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan .....Deceased.

SHERALLY MOOLJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, the constituted attorney of Cassumbhoy Mahomed, of Cutch, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the husband of the said deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of July, 1918.
MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
751 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS VALLABHRAM, one of the deceased contributories of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited (in liquidation) late of Bombay Hindu Merchant .....Deceased.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Esquire, of Bombay, European, Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, (in Liquidation), residing at Byculla, outside the Fort .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Acting Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1918.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Esqr.,
746 Petitioner in person.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. KHARSETJEE LIMJI, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at the corner of the Harvey and Laburnum Roads on the Gamdevi Estate of the City Improvement Trust being Plot No. 36 of the said estate, containing by admeasurement 906 square yards or thereabouts together with the two semidetached buildings, outhouses and structures standing thereon, bounded on the East by the service passage on the West by Harvey Road, on the North by plot No. 37 and on the South by Laburnum Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2772 and 2773-76 (1) and Street Nos. 2, 3-6.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
744 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FORTY NON-PREFERENCE SHARES (along with other shares) numbered 203, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 1960, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2036, 2084, 673, 688, 2053, 2861, 3400, 490, 1337, 2062, 2558, 3371, 3657, 2862, 3081, 3082, 2748, 217, 1901, 1512, 2132, 3661, 3138, 2756, 1238, 2267, 1528 and 1214 of Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla in the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, on which the Company had a lien under its Articles of Association in respect of certain moneys due to the Company by the said Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla were under the terms of the Company's Articles and by order of the Directors sold on 11th June, 1918, under the Company's right of sale vested in them by the Articles of Association and that in consequence of the said Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla though called upon to do so, not having surrendered the Certificates of the said forty shares the Company have after notice to him issued duplicate Certificates to the purchaser and the said shares have been duly transferred into the purchaser's name. It is therefore hereby notified that the said Certificates for forty shares in the possession of the said Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla are of no value whatever and that any one dealing with the said Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla in respect thereof will do so at his own risk.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1918.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for the Jamshed
777 Manufacturing Co., Ld.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY
Nos. 305 and 306 of 1918.

Re: CHUNILAL VIRCHAND NARIELWALA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, who traded as a broker of Native Shares and Stock Brokers' Association at Fort and was residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... An adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—MANILAL BHOGILAL SHETH; and CHIMANLAL NATHUBHAI KAPADIA and another. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHUNILAL VIRCHAND NARIELWALA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bombay, this 16th July, 1918. 771

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Sanjoy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Hirji Deoji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, commencing at 4-30 p.m., on the respective premises one after the other pursuant to the Power of Sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1910, and expressed to be made between Deoji Murarji and the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of further charge dated the 24th day of November, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.—At 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nowroji Cross Lane and Manekji Street at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 32, New No. 4729, Old Survey No. 63 and New Survey No. 9581 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 615 and 843 and Street Nos. 69-5 and bounded on the East and West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Manekji Nowroji and on the South by the Manekji Cross Lane.

LOT NO. II.—AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and fronting on the west side of Nowroji Cross Lane at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 58, New No. 4749, Old Survey No. 67 and New Survey No. 9588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 613 and Street Nos. 61-63 and bounded on the East by the said Nowroji Cross Lane, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by a public passage and on the South also by a public passage.

LOT NO. III.—AT 5-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Coli Lane, at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 43, New Nos. 4738 and 4729, Old Survey No. 68 and New Survey No. 9587, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 850 and Street No. 8 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jaya Kamla, on or towards the West by the Third Coli Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Chotalal Javairdas and on or towards the South by the property of Kalianji Morarji

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1918 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silverton" Colaba Reclamation Middle Colaba, very valuable made to order teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, English sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware and porcelainware, marble top tables, tapestry lined upholstered drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich table ornaments, carpets, brass flower vases and pots, bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bed room, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, hatstands, glass door cabinets, Chubb's safe with stands, Hammond typewriter, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of N. Patropolous Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1918.

Consumption.

CURE Guaranteed
BY
SERUM INJECTIONS
EVEN
In ADVANCED or THIRD STAGE
WHEN
DRUGS and CHEMICALS fail to Cure
TUBERCULOSIS or PHTHISIS

Send half-anna stamp for Literature.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D. (America)
Serum Therapist.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address: "Arya Pharmacy,"
BOMBAY No. 8.

HELP OUR KING & COUNTRY

BY improving agriculture by the use of our chemical manures to lands, and increasing the produce and frustrating the enemy's object.

	Rs.	as.
Paddy Fertiliser No. 1, per cwt.	6	0
Special Fertilizers for sugar-cane, etc., per cwt.	7	0
Superphosphate, ordinary, per cwt.	7	0
Bonemeal, fine, per cwt.	5	0
Sinews, per cwt.	4	8

Soil examination a speciality.

Apply to
SWADESHI INDUSTRIALS LTD.
CONJEEVERAM.
162

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. David Raphael.

5 bales each 100 pieces white shirting Liepmann No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SONBHATWADY" IN THE VILLAGE OF JUVEM NEAR ANDHERI.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Auctioneers No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1022 of 1910

Laljee Shivjee and Hirjee Shivjee, a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend the said Laljee Shivjee ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

(1) Balkrishna Harischandra, (2) Moreshwar Harischandra, (3) Narayen Moreshwar, (4) Bhagwunt Moreshwar, (5) Keshav Moreshwar, (6) Vishwanath Moreshwar, the last two minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Moreshwar Harischandra. ..... Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and dated the 2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and 1 to 6 defendants in the undermentioned property on the abovementioned day and place.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Juvem near Bandra in the District of Thana Taluka Salsette of Khoti tenure and known as "Sonbhat Part," containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 44 and Pot No. 1 assessment Rs. 100-8-0, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the Oart of Luxman, on or towards the East by the Oart of Madan Jugunnath and on or towards the West by the Oart of Narottumdas Morarjee.

The village of Juvem is approached from Ville-Parle or Andheri Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam and Bai Dinbai Dadabhoy Lam the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of May 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 2643, Street Nos. 256-258 and bearing New Survey No. 3002 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said Kambeker Street, on the West by a Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property of Ismail Essa Fazal and on the South by the property of Abdul Satar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred landaulette, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigrram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 small commercial motor van.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, WIRE NETTINGS AND NAIL BRUSHES, AND SULPHUR BLACK.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

J. M. Bombay, Nos. 581-90—10 cases medicines (syrup of Iodid of Iron).
J. M. Bombay, Nos. 591-615—25 cases medicines (Spirit Ammon).
J. M. Nos. 660-62 and 665-72—11 cases Yellow and Green Wire Nettings.
K. Nos. 658-9—2 cases Nail Brushes.

By order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. William Drug & Co. of England.

10 cases each one cwt. sulphur black.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE KEGS OF DYE OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SHADES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—valuable kegs of Dye of different colours and shades such as Direct Black, Direct Blue, Direct Tan, Direct Orange, Congo Red, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—In the above advertisement the name of Messrs. Daolatram Kashiram and Co., had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Praja Mitra" of the 12th instant through mistake and the goods are being sold on account and risk of the concerned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th July 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons and on account and risk of the undermentioned party, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of July 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T), at the Office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons in Bhesania Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the following piece-goods:—

On account and risk of Mr. M. Esphahani the defaulting purchaser.

Ex. S S "Clan Fraser."

B. F. & Co. 30-10.—8 bales white Shirtings No. 7 Leipman.

Ex. S.S. "City of Agra."

B. F. & Co. 30-10.—3 bales white Shirting No. 7 Leipman.

Ex. S.S. "City of Aidelaide."

Sassoon.
1277.—5 bales white Nainsooks No. 999.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

This property is situate on the junction of three public roads and has 24 shops on the ground floor and fetches Rs. 650 per month under new Rent Act.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property (accuring good interest) opposite the Tody Shop and Fuel Wood Shop at the junction of second Kamatipura Street, Bapty Road, and Kamatipura Bazar Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Messrs. Tyab Haji Varim and Hassum Haji Varim, the owners of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground, now formed into one piece, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura and Bapty Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 734 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3139, 3339, 3341, 3058, 3212, 3342, 132 and 133, New Nos. A10026, 9980, 10151, 16138, 16139, Old Survey Nos. 4484, 2914, 2916, 4439, 2204, 2917, 4439, 2917, A-4439, A-4484 and New Survey Nos. 4-5727, 5729, 5728, 2-5729 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 745, 746 and Street Nos. 47 to 51 and 53, 55 Bapty Road, and "E" Ward Nos. 1154, 1155 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 Second Kamatipura Street and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Tarmahomed Haji Sullemmhomed, on the West by Kamatipura Bazar Road on the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by Bapty Road.

For further particular and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

THE POPULAR AND CHARMING STAR
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE

IN

"The Streets of Illusion"

A Beautiful Goldrooster Play in 5 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 21

"India's reply"——"The men who saved the Empire"——The Great Battles of Ypres.'

TO BREAK WITH HERTOISE
Comic

NOTICE

The Management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment has still not arrived and they are therefore unable to show "The Seven Pearls" before Saturday the 20th instant, on which date it is earnestly hoped the film will be available.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Most Palatial Cinema

This week. Every Evening at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

HENRI KRAUS — The Great French Cinema Star of "Les Miserables" Fame in — "AN ARTISTE'S HONOUR"

PATHE GAZETTE. PATHE SCENIC.

THE EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Next Friday, 19th July at 9-30 p.m.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY
"THE COURT CARDS"
AND THEIR JOKER
Plans now open at Rose & Co. Prices as usual.

THE IRONY OF FATE!

The cruel destiny of a young handsome Count pounces on him the dark stigma of murder; he manages to evade Justice, but is confronted on

"THE FANTASTIC SHIP"

with the fell disease of Small-pox. Fate, however, smiles on him after a long probation of Adventure and Vicissitude.

An extremely tender Melodrama, that moisten your eyes with sympathy and pity

AT THE
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

(This Super-production has been supplied by the well-known Cinema Merchants Messrs. K. D. & Brothers, of Bombay.)

GAUMONT GAZETTE and a BILLY RICHY COMIC in the Programme.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Are you fully prepared for the advent of the most fascinating and charming young lady, whom you can never afford to neglect?

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

The most enchanting and absorbing serial by PATHE FRERES, starring the world-renowned MISS RUTH ROLAND, as "THE OTHER WOMAN"

COMMENCING VERY SHORTLY. LOOK SHARP—WE REPEAT!

3142 Pleased Patrons Saw Last Saturday only

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

THE RED ACE

with the Brilliant Universal Star

MARIE WALCAMP

and Pronounced it SIMPLY GREAT.

You too see it to-day at

THE MAJESTIC

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE.
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE GRAND SERIAL,
'Broken Coin'
'Broken Coin'

54,000 Feet long
1st Instalment 8,000 ft.
From Friday 12th July
Most Eventful Serial Ever Witnessed
LUCILLE LOVE
AND
VICTOR HUGO WITH FRANCIS FORD
IN THE FOREFRONT
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417

THOU SHALT NOT KILL!

See how David Harmon, the eminent barrister secured the acquittal of a woman who was accused of breaking the Divine Command.

SEE THE THRILLING COURT SCENE.
SEE THE REALISTIC SHIPWRECK SCENE.
SEE THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION SCENE, and the several other wonderful scenes in the remarkable Drama

THE TIDE OF LIFE

A story of life, love and adventure on a Polynesian Island, now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

Together with a Full Programme.

PICTORIAL NEWS (Latest.) | BILLY THE TRUTHFUL (Comedy.)

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

WE PUT YOU IN MIND

of the fact that the week is ebbing away very fast, and within three days the unique experience of a lifetime will be lost to you.

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

has set its mark, not on hundreds, but on thousands. The final winding up of the serial is practically the climax of Cinematographic Art.

Universal Screen Magazine, Alaska, Cartoon and Scenic and a Comedy in the Programme.

Three Shows Nightly:
7; 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

The Coming Great Event!

Don't you be caught napping! It starts right away on 3rd Aug. next.

Our great Wonder Serial 45,000 feet
"THE SECRET KINGDOM."

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night of Present
— GALA ATTRACTION! —
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 6-30 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.
Presents the
SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL REVUELETTE
BEAUS & BELLES
Preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES.

TO-MORROW Thursday, July 18th
For the 1st time in Bombay
A NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION
Yes! DEARIE.

At 10 TO-NIGHT At 10
COLABA GYMNASIUM

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW 9-30
The ever popular Irish Comedy
"PEG O' MY HEART"
How a little Irish girl came to live with a respectable English family and was snubbed and illtreated but eventually transformed it into a home of happiness and sunshine.

FRIDAY at 9-30
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
A first-rate modern comedy

MATINEE Saturday at 5 p.m.
PEG O' MY HEART

SATURDAY AT 9-30
A famous farce
'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.'

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

TO-DAY AT 6-30
MR. DUCASSE OF CALCUTTA presents
The Broadwest British Drama
"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"
The stirring story of a girl's career of intrigue followed by her reform through the magic touch of love; from the novel by W. B. MAXWELL, starring well-known and high-grade artists
VIOLET HOPSON.....BASIL GILL
GERALD AMES
Supported by London Company

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

ELDORADO
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH
To-Night
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
Chapter Eight of the Stirring HELEN HOLMES Photo-novel
A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS
"A FIGHT IN CAMP"
Fourth Instalment of the Mystery Serial
THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK CASE
Episode 7—"The House of Mystery. I"
Episode 8—"The Inherited Sin."
BILLY'S FIANCEE
Roaring Comic.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

SOUNDY & Co.
187, Hornby Road.
REPAIRS to all kinds of Musical Instruments by efficient Staff. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pianos, Organs, Military & String Band instruments and fittings kept in stock. Latest songs & annuals.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Conditions remain disturbed in the Punjab and west of it and rainfall extended over South-west Punjab and into the North-west Frontier Province; it has also been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Kashmir.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Maymyo and Mymensingh, two inches; Chittagong and Jalpaiguri, five; Montgomery and Cherat, one and a half; Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Fort Sandeman, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

ASSAM EARTHQUAKE.

ACCOUNTS OF DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Communications are reaching here from Assam giving particulas of the damage done by the earthquake of the 8th instant.

A South Sylhet correspondent says:—There is hardly a bungalow left standing in the neighbourhood of Kalighat. Some gardens have suffered more than others but not one of them has entirely escaped. Phulcherra Divisional Centre has suffered most as there does not appear to be a single building left standing. The factory is a gruesome sight and the whole of three bungalows, splendid erections as they were, are lying flat. The Balesera Club is no more. By all accounts all pucca bungalows in Deanston and Raighat divisions are ruined. With the exception of Phulcherra stoppage of manufacture in the district will only be temporary.

Another planter from Sylhet writes that considerable damage to buildings has been done at several places and at Sylhet a woman and two children were buried under the debris of a building that collapsed.

Another gentleman from Cherrapoonjee writes: It is reckoned that no fewer than eighty houses have been more or less damaged out of which between thirty and forty have been permanently damaged. Several high monuments in the cemetery have fallen down including the tombstone of the late well-known missionary Dr. John Roberts. A few landslips are reported also but mercifully no lives have been lost and but little bodily injury was sustained by any one.

EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

PARTICULARS OF DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Particulars of the damage done by Monday's earthquake are now coming from the interior. It appears that Assam and the adjoining districts of Bengal suffered most. Railway bridges and house property were considerably damaged in Tipperah, Chittagong and Mymensingh districts. At Agartala, the capital city of Tipperah States, several Raj buildings and public offices were seriously damaged and had to be abandoned. At Kishoregunj, a subdivision of Mymensingh, several public buildings collapsed. It is reported that ten dead bodies were extracted from the debris. Fissures were noticed in several places from which sand and water were ejected. Slight shocks are being felt daily in some eastern districts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.774 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	69.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	152 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.82 "
Do. do. year	26.10 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th July 1918	0.03 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above the average at the eastern station; in the north Punjab day temperature is below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only clouded. The air continues very dry. Temperature is above the average both by day and night and the excess is considerable during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat and the south of Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature continues slightly or moderately above the average.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.26in. of rain and Bombay a very light shower. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average throughout. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess.

General Remarks.—The break in the monsoon persists and weather has been dry except for a few light falls on the west coast. Day temperature continues above normal except in north-west India. The air is generally very dry.

Local rainfall appears probable on the west coast and in the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 16th of July, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th July)	94.2	80.1	55	..	..	..
Jask	101.3	84.5	51	..	..	—0.03
Do. (July)	—	—	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (15th July)	112.1	102	99	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	92.4	76.6	46	..	2.03	—2.48
Lahore	92.8	77.3	78	..	2.01	—2.48
Hissar	100.6	81.3	46	..	0.40	—3.27
Ambala	101.7	80.3	56	..	2.22	—5.67
Delhi	102.0	86.6	55	..	2.06	—5.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.7	86.2	48	..	2.44	—4.95
Mainpuri	105.8	85.7	41	..	1.88	—4.65
Jhansi	99.9	83.1	55	..	3.56	—7.08
Cawnpore	104.9	86.9	45	..	4.76	—2.47
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.9	79.6	68	..	0	—0.68
Karachi	87.2	81.0	81	..	0	—2.60
Ajmer	92.8	78.4	63	..	1.83	—4.00
Jaipore	96.5	81.2	55	..	0.52	—5.93
Kotah	96.4	80.6	57	..	5.87	—2.64
Mount Abu	76.0	64.9	94	0.06	5.98	—9.55
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	85.8	81.0	86	..	0.02	—7.15
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	92.1	76.6	71	..	5.02	—4.44
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	80.2	85	..	2.64	—5.29
Surat	87.9	78.9	75	0.03	10.74	—6.91
Ahmedabad	97.2	80.4	70	..	2.78	—7.03
Deesa	95.0	80.0	69	..	3.08	—3.39
Neemuch	89.4	70.8	74	..	11.20	+3.21
Indore	89.3	73.1	80	..	5.18	—5.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.9	78.7	62	..	8.18	—8.12
Saugor	91.4	76.8	67	..	9.67	—4.69
Hoshangabad	91.1	75.6	67	..	7.23	—5.84
Khandwa	92.6	74.1	74	..	7.00	—2.63
Akola	95.6	76.5	51	..	5.96	—4.26
Amraoti	93.8	76.8	58	..	9.64	—2.00
Nagpur	92.0	77.4	68	..	14.31	+2.20
Chanda	95.1	79.6	52	..	13.58	—2.84
Raipur	92.0	77.6	68	..	28.32	+13.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	80.0	79	0.08	18.67	—20.49
Ratnagiri	85.5	78.5	72	..	26.94	—20.74
Marmugao	88.0	...	80	..	24.87	—22.80
Karwar	89.6	77.8	91	0.26	34.08	—25.90
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.2	72.9	67	..	2.02	—5.22
Ahmednagar	89.1	67.7	63	..	1.94	—5.23
Poona	88.2	71.6	65	..	1.43	—7.23
Sholapur	97.0	70.4	64	..	1.10	—5.95
Bijapur	92.4	68.6	67	..	0.68	—3.78
Belgaum	79.3	65.3	86	0.05	6.88	—10.11
Aurangabad	93.8	70.8	61	..	1.79	—6.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.2	76.6	59	..	7.09	—3.30
Hyderabad	95.6	75.2	71	..	3.09	—4.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	75.1	92	0.01	35.92	—22.60
Calicut	85.4	75.1	92	0.14	28.35	—27.35
Cochin	86.4	75.5	82	0.14	19.65	—21.75
Colombo	85.0	77.2	86	0.06	6.71	—4.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.1	81.1	51	..	3.98	—3.76
Bellary	105.7	78.9	67	..	0.25	—2.55
Cuddapah	98.0	81.0	61	..	1.44	—3.64
Madras	103.5	78.4	55	..	2.19	—1.50
Bangalore	88.3	68.6	72	..	1.86	—2.35
Coimbatore	92.0	70.8	69	..	0.18	—2.37
Trichinopoly	100.7	78.1	67	..	1.21	—0.79
Negapatam	99.0	79.1	70	..	1.47	—0.70

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	16	m	4 7	24	4	16	m	9 41	20	6
		s	44a	25	6			10 40a	18	8
Wed.	17	m	5 2	24	1	17	m	10 41	21	4
		s	30a	24	11			11 44a	18	7
Thur	18	m	6 21	24	1	18		0 11a	21	10
			5 29a	24	6					
Fri.	19	m	7 51	24	7	19	m	0 49	18	4
			6 40a	24	4		m	1 44a	21	9
Sat.	20	m	8 59	25	6	20	m	1 49	17	9
			7 58a	24	6			2 51a	21	3
Sun.	21	m	9 50	26	6	21	m	2 42	17	1
			9 9a	25	1			3 46a	20	6
Mon.	22	m	10 33	27	6	22	m	3 31	16	4
			10 6a	25	10			4 34a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 18 (Thursday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 19m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	14d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 48.9m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th July, 1918, was 29.966 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DEPOSITORS OF
THE PEOPLE'S BANK
AND
THE AMRITSAR BANK
(*in Liquidation*)
desirous of selling their CLAIMS will please communicate with:—
TARACHAND GABA,
ICE FACTORY,
BHATINDA (Patiala State)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" Imports		19,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		22.04
Egyptian F.G.F. sakelliridis spot		29.40
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	27.95
	Oct.	24.80
	Jan.	24.01
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	27.01
	Oct.	23.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.90
Aug.	20.71
Sept.	19.77
Oct.	19.28
Nov.	19.00

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.59

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	29.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 12th

M.G. Bengal Good	15.83
" " Fully Good	16.58
" " Fine	17.08
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.67
" " " Fully Good	18.42
" " " Fine	19.92
" Broach Good	20.76
" " Fully Good	21.01
" " Fine	21.26
" Scinde Good	15.83
" " Fully Good	16.58
" " Fine	17.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	56,000
" Stock	257,000
Actual Weekly Sales	6,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 13th.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	11,800 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	354 000
East Indian " "	112,000
American " "	2,110,000
Other " "	64 000
Total Sales	6,000
East Indian Sales	1,300
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	55,000
" " Forwarded	5,600
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	114,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	27.80
" " Oct.	24.65
" " Jan.	23 82
Spot Cotton at New York	32.80
" " Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans July	26.80
" " Oct.	23.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	89½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to France and Continent	11,000
" " to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,026,000
" " at Interior Ports	751,000

New York, July 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	27.78
" " Oct.	24.43
" " Jan.	23.69
Spot Cotton at New York	32.80
" " Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans July	26.50
" " Oct	23.52

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, July 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 12th.

½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99¾
5 % New.	£93 3/4

London, July 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New.	99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	17

Prices are gradually yielding but no demand for Calcutta the only port for freight available.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Paid Buyers	2/2½

Tone:—Steady.

London, July 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
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JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Sept. Sellers	16/9

Tone:—Nothing Doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Buyers	2/2½

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

16th July.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 740. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 731½ owing to one of the big speculators selling, and the rate declined to Rs. 729½, but later on improved to Rs. 733 and remained steady at about this price for some time. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 731½ and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady, the demand being moderate and for high class and stapled lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs. 728
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	" 730
" M. G. Coompta	"	" 776
" " Westerns	"	" 757

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

16th July.

July fine Broach closed 726/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16TH JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		590	555	515	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		585	550		"
Sawginned Dharwar			735		"
M.G. Westerns			749		"
M.G. Coompta			782		"
M.G. Bagalkot			756		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			750		"
M.G. Anjar			765		"
M.G. Mundra			778		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			743		"
Laktar Ginned			743		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				780	"
M.G. Broach	740	730	720		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 14th July 1918.

Cotton	13 893 bales
Wheat	14 356 cwts.
Linseed	3,302 "
Rape, &c.	665 "
Gingellyseed	5 "
Poppyseed	1 406 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	2 854 "
Rice	5,767 "
Myrabolams	2 201 "
Cottonseed	324 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	14,348 "
Jowar	1,381 "
Make	544 "
Barley	2,694 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	590	555	515	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	585	550	..	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	745	735	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	715	..	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	740	730	720	.. Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.)	..	..	750	740	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	580	..	.. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	755	740 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	735	720 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	750	735 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	780	765 Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	780	765 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 16th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms. Ex:	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-28	0 0 0	7 11 0
" Cawnpore 70-28	54 0 0	7 11 0
" Karachi Bansla	0 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	.. .. ..
" Cawnpore	7 8 0	.. .. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	.. .. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 9 0
" Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teaseed, White 85.15	75 0 0	.. .. ..
" Gajar 75.25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
" Gajar 50.50	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
" Black	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	.. .. ..
Groundnut	48 0 0	.. .. ..
Mowraseed	9 10 0	.. .. ..
Barley	37 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed	8 0 0	13 6 0

Forward:	Ex: a. p.
Linseed Sept.	9 5 6
Linseed May	9 13 9
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 10 0
Wheat April-May	8 0 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 16th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—1—4
Shapurji No. 12	1—0—13
Simplex No. 10	1—0—11
Jacquard No. 10	1—0—11
Light Colours No. 60	0—15—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16th 1918.

	Market Rates. Rs. a. p.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Doc. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	221½
Shanghai	312½
Japan	147
Singapore	155½

Market quiet

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-3-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-4-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7-16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143¼.
60 Dost Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 66½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady but eased off during the course of the day on account of Bulls unloading. The absence of rain is causing great anxiety.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,310, Swan 780, Standard 2,112-8, Simplex 1,907-8, Shapurji 145, Pearls 715, New Greats 417-8, Morarji 3,750, M. Petit 2,640, Madhowji 2,900, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,705, Kastoorchand 1,525, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleaching 197-8, Finlay 555, Fazulbhoy 235, David 635, Currimbhoy 425, Crescent 292-8 Colaba 1,705, Century 525, Cen. India 2,815, By. United 1,110, By. Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,570, Tata Mill 890, Ind. Cement 355, Katni Ord. 257-8, Katni Defd. 1,365, Shivarajpur 41-8, Tata O. 245, Tata Old, D. 1,157-8, Tata New D. 380, Alcocks 805, By. Burma 635, By. Tram 372-8, Tata Hydro 1,260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,315, Swan 780, Standard 2,110, Simplex 1,607-8, Shapurji 145, Pearls 720, New Greats 417-8, Morarji 3,600, M. Petit 2,700, Madhowji 2,890 Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,705, Kastoorchand 1,525, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 555, Fazulbhoy 537-8, David 635, Currimbhoy 430, Crescent 290, Colaba 1,695, Century 520, Cen. India 2,820, By. United 1,110, By. Dyeing 1,655, Advance 1,560, Ind. Cement 355, Katni Ord. 262-8, Katni Defd. 1,305, Tata Ord. 246-4, Tata Old D. 1,160, Tata New D. 380, Alcocks 800, By. Burma 635, By. Tramway 372-8, Bundi 22 By. Telephone 195, and Tata Hydro 1,265.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For April 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compared with April 1917.	From 1st April to 30th Apl. 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compar. ed with corresponding period of 1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley	1,74,666	+32,307	1,74,666	+32,307
Ahmedabad Prantej	42,005	+1,167	42,005	+1,167
Ahmedabad Dholka	11,364	—2,729	11,364	—2,729
Guzerat	40,813	+7,098	40,813	+7,098
Central Provinces Railways E. M. Y. & P. A. Section.	82,218	+35,306	82,218	+35,306

RAILWAYS.	For week ended 29th June 1918.	Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding week of 1917.	From 1st April 1918 to 29th June 1918	Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding period of 1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	1,300	+2,258	1,,26050	+27,917
Sialkot-Narowal	4,120	+1,265	57,390	+1,383
Mandra-Bhon	2,410	—404	36,360	—1,911

HINDUSTHAN SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS

DEPOT OPENED AT KALBADEVI.

The opening ceremony of a Depot, located at Kalbadevi Road, of The Hindustan Soap and Candle Works Ld. was performed on Monday evening, in the presence of a number of distinguished guests, at the Mahajanwady, at Picket Road, Kalbadevi.

On the motion of Mr. Purshotamrai S. Jhala, seconded by Babu Bhagwan Panalal, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was voted to the chair.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, at the outset, said that he had been asked to say a few words before the proceedings began, and he was glad to have the opportunity of doing so. Hardly a year had passed since he had the honour of opening the works of the Company at Walkeshwar, and he might say that he never expected at that time that within a year he would have to assist at another ceremony, as a result of its extension. It was a matter of the warmest congratulation to Mr. Manecklal and all that such splendid progress should have been made during the time as to justify a new branch of the Company's works. At the time of opening the original branch of Bombay he expressed his confidence in the future of the Company, as he had heard of the past work of Mr. Manecklal and he had seen him manufacture the soap. The words he then uttered had been quite fully and very quickly justified. Among the various customers there were European shops, who were buying the soap. Again the soap had also come to the notice of the Government House which was placing orders for the supply of this soap. (Cheers.) He might say that it was quite certain that if the product of the Company were not good they would not expect the Government House to buy it. That showed what a splendid progress the Company had been making, and he was quite sure that during the next two or three years they would see a very wonderful extension of the Company and he was confident that the products of this Indian Company—this Indian produced soap—would find markets in Europe and America.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FACTORY.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, then said that he would like to detail the circumstances under which the factory was started. Beginning with a small capital of Rs. 6,000 Mr. Manecklal got the Company registered and from that he succeeded in declaring a dividend of 7½ p.c. In order to extend the business of the Company, he came to Bombay, and came to the conclusion that if the large capital was secured and if soaps, free from animal fats, were manufactured, the Swadeshi enterprise would receive a great impetus. It had therefore been resolved to open a branch at Bombay and he (the speaker) had been entrusted with the work of selling shares. As he had not influence he approached Mr. B. G. Horniman, who back

Reform Scheme A Failure.

SEARCHING ANALYSIS.

BY MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER.

After months of investigation, scrutiny and consultation, the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy have promulgated for public criticism certain proposals of Indian Constitutional Reform, which differ profoundly not only in detail, but in their fundamental positions from every scheme which has been placed before them, and differ not least noticeably even from the so-called Curtis Scheme to which they bear a superficial resemblance, but whose root ideas of Provincial States and Dual Governments are thoroughly discarded. The final test of the satisfying character of political reforms is that, that they arouse a feeling of the spaciousness of National existence, or give inevitable promise of it, and that in the main the sense of what is feasible is not allowed unquestioned supremacy, but is adequately tempered by the consciousness that Liberalism involves the substitution of justice for privilege, as a governing idea. It is the emergence of this thought and the strong uprise of National self-respect in the thinking people of the country, that have been the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of State and the *causa causans* of his scheme. It is impossible not to appreciate the conscientious thoroughness and anxiety of the writers to sift the evidence that was laid before them, and I gladly acknowledge the elaborate research and insight that characterise many of the preliminary statements. And I shall assume throughout my remarks, what indeed is obvious, that the aim of the authors is to secure what to their minds will be the progressive realisation of Responsible Government. My endeavour will be therefore not a mere attack on what has been produced, but an analysis of the essentials of any satisfying scheme and an insistence on an adherence thereto. It is difficult at the same time to combat the conclusion that the final proposals which have emanated from Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have proceeded not so much on the basis of trust and confidence in the political possibilities or wisdom of the inhabitants of this land, as on the all-pervasive consciousness that our erring footsteps have to be carefully guided at every turn, and each forward step is to be thought out in advance for us and not by us. With all respect, it seems to me obvious that this is not to follow, but to depart from, that principle of Self-Determination which was enunciated on the 20th August, 1917. Whilst the British Government and the Government of India may be judges of the time and measure of advance, they must not be interpreted as constituting themselves perpetual tutors, guardians or monitors.

IMPERFECT AND HALTING.

When considering in detail the proposed Scheme of Reforms, there is one matter of paramount importance which I desire at the outset to make perfectly clear. There is no escape from the fact that there is at present a decline in the faith in the *bona fides* of Englishmen with reference to the future of this land. There is also no doubt that unless a thorough change in the spirit of the administration is brought about, the progress of that decline is bound to be rapid, and I shall not, I hope, be considered too pessimistic if I quote a sentence from a speech of Mr. Gokhale, when he referred to the Minto-Morley reforms: "My Lord," he said, "let not the words 'too late' be written on your portals, for while the Government stands considering, hesitating, receding and debating, opportunities rush past it, which can never be recalled." It ought to be borne in mind that it is not often that an opportunity like the present occurs in the history of Nations or of individuals, and keeping in view also the rapid transitions of political life in England, I am of opinion that the Scheme is imperfect and halting in conception and scope, and will not without a frank modification on the lines sought to be indicated below carry out the objects of the framers.

One position, which has been placed before the Secretary of State for India and his colleagues and which seems to have been tacitly accepted in principle in the Report, is that the establishment of a genuine system of Local Self-Government, experiments as to the possibility of effecting territorial rearrangements, the extension and improvement of education throughout the country, ought to be the earliest and the most important tasks of the Government as newly constituted, and emphatically not of the Governments as at present existing. I say this for two reasons: In the first place, the subjects referred to above, as well as that of the improvement of the sanitary conditions of life, are just those which come home to the man in the village and the man in the street. If political education and training have to be imparted to the average citizen, situated as the Indian citizen now is, this can best be done by making the labours of the Legislative Councils impinge upon his daily life. So to do will enable him to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the Government, to comprehend the scope of its work and the range of its activities, and to evince that interest in the daily working of the legislative machinery which it is the aim of all constitutional methods to produce. This will also conduce to the formation of a genuine party system based on differences of principle, the genesis of which is by some thought essential to the successful working of Responsible Government (using the term in its stricter sense.) Another reason that I may be permitted to adduce is that the successful inauguration and fostering of arrangements to secure Local Self-Government and educational advancement ought not, and cannot, with any chance of hearty cooperation by the people affected, be left to the present irresponsible official machinery.

Whilst this position is practically conceded in paragraph 197 of the Report, which says that it would be highly inconsistent to insist on Provincial Autonomy and simultaneously to leave no latitude of action to Provincial Governments in a field which is so peculiarly one for local development, yet we find a resolution passed on Local Self-Government and legislation undertaken with the present machinery—a state of things which, I apprehend, will create any number of anomalies.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The first feeling which is evoked by a perusal of the Report, evolved by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and which persists and is strengthened on careful scrutiny, is that whilst they have appreciated the magnitude and the intricacy of the problems confronting them, and whilst they have, at the same time, realised that political capacity can only come through the exercise of political responsibility, and that in the language of the Report, mere discussion without opportunities for action will result in serious mischief, the Report has, in the main, been based on a lack of faith in the possibility of the natural and inevitable adjustment of men to new environments. Throughout the Report there runs the postulate that responsibility cannot be handed over, however partially, without inviting a breakdown. It is admitted that the solution of the Indian problem is a matter of imperative urgency. It is further conceded that the drawback of the present system is that it rests solely on the moral influence exercisable, if at all, by the members of the existing Legislative Assemblies in questions of administration and finance and that the scope of the existing finance committees is restricted to very small expenditures available for optional schemes. It is granted that not a little demolition of the existing fabric must precede the beginnings of Responsible Government. It is well recognised that the placid contentment of the masses is not the soil on which the Nationhood would grow, and that the political education of the raiyat needs and involves his realisation that the Government is alive to his needs and is responsible to him. Running through the Report we discover that the following points made by our progressive political organisations are conceded as sound, either explicitly or implicitly:

1. Provincial Autonomy and the exercising of it by popularly elected Legislative Councils.
2. Government by Executive Councils, with a large Indian non-official element.
3. The unsatisfactory nature in many cases of nominations to such Executive Councils by the Governor.
4. The need for increasing the number of members in the Legislative Councils and broadening of the franchise.
5. The representation of important minorities by election.
6. The separation of Provincial and Imperial finance, involving the Provincialisation of judicial, revenue, excise, and land revenue, and the consequent segregation of the Provincial from Imperial fises.
7. The steady Indianisation of the services and the abolition of racial bars as to methods and personnel of recruitment.

These points being conceded, the logical result might be expected to have been an unhampered policy, in a sphere, however narrow, of confidence in popularly elected Legislatures, both in the matter of finance and legislation. On the other hand, whilst condemning the Congress-League Scheme for producing a practically divided Executive, and a distribution of power which enables the Legislature to paralyse the Executive, without having the authority to remove it, there is brought into being a system of government which, by the aid of the Grand Committee in the provinces, can always assume sole responsibility and discretion in matters both of legislation and budget, and with the aid of the Council of State can govern India exactly along present lines. The only objection to this criticism can be one which relies on the increasing moral influence exerted by popular assemblies: but it is just that feature of the present system of things which has loudly called for reform and redress. There is practically no department of public activity in which popular representatives can definitely say that they have plenary authority and responsibility, and unless at least the Grand Committee procedure is swept away in the Provincial Councils, popular control would continue to be illusory.

The consciousness that at any moment the deliberate decisions of the popular assembly can be negatived by a mandate from the Head of the province, exercised not of his own responsibility, but through another body whose acts can be discussed, but not modified, will, I am afraid, conduce neither to harmony nor the growth of real political spirit.

The reference to the Government of India contemplated by Cl. 40, p. 228, of the Proposals is no great protection, having regard to the suggested composition of the Government of India and its probable outlook.

The main objection that was raised against the Scheme of Reforms suggested by the Congress and the Muslim League was that it contemplated the creation of power in popular assemblies without bestowing on them any responsibility; and I take it that the aim of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State and his colleagues was to fashion a scheme which would carry out the intention of the announcement made by him in the House of Commons on the 20th August last, which involved not only the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, but the development (however gradual) of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in India. Considered from this point of view, the steps involved in the scheme now sketched cannot be regarded as a devolution of Responsible Government or even of Self-Government in any real sense. Whatever defects may exist, or be fancied to exist, in the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms, the unmistakable ideals underlying that scheme were:

1. The vesting of control over the Executive in the Legislative Assembly under restrictions.
2. The right to control supplies and to deal with the budget vested in popularly elected Legislative Councils. The present scheme, whilst appearing in some directions to proceed further, does not, when carefully considered, attempt an approximation to those ideals. The non-official majority in the Legislative Councils even in regard to the transferred subjects, is dependent upon the Governor and his Executive Council for the successful inauguration of legislation. The Grand Committee procedure may, without much violence, very easily be used to block legislation, not only in the reserved subjects to which it is strictly pertinent, but also in others, because of the ease with which the two groups can be shaded each into the other; and as a mere matter of theory, the powers of the Legislative Councils as at present existing are more thorough and plenary than those of the newer ones.

FINANCE.

Next with reference to Finance: The power of restoration in the Governor in Council of the Budget, in whole or in part, the absence of any real control over the Services, the provision that the decision on any matters in the Budget will be taken by the Executive Council, and on the transferred matters alone with the aid of the Ministers, make it clear that the control even over the Provincial Budget is of a very unsubstantial kind, and is conferred in such a manner that the chances of success of the experiment are less than the chances of conflict and rivalry as between the two groups of Services, and disputes as to the respective allocations to the two branches.

So far as the Government of India is concerned on its legislative side, the provision of the compulsory resort both to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, coupled with the power of the Government in certain cases to make amendments final and binding in the Council of State, would really place the power of making laws in the Government as at present. The phrase "peace, order or good government" like the other phrase "responsibility for the reserved subjects" (in Provincial legislation) is so ambiguous and may be given such a wide operation that the will of the Legislative Assembly can rarely be definitively asserted except by the acquiescence of the officials; but the more important, and to my mind the most serious, drawback of the scheme is the curtailment of rights over the budget by making the budget resolutions merely advisory. When this feature of the scheme is considered in conjunction with the addition of one member only to the Imperial Executive Council, my point is reinforced that neither in the matter of financial power or responsibility, nor in the matter of jurisdiction over the Executive, have the Legislative Councils any compelling force. I am convinced that unless the procedure of Money Bills in Budgets, obtained in Self-Governing countries, is adopted in its essence, subject solely to the veto of the Governor-General or Governor, or an appeal or reference to the authorities advertised to, the scheme will fail in its main purpose, and unless the fiscal autonomy of India is kept steadily in view the future of the country is in great jeopardy.

I welcome the proposal to place the Secretary of State's salary on the British Estimates, and the concession of this Reform has been long overdue. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee is also an excellent idea, but the chief *raison d'etre* for the creation of such a Committee would be the vesting in it of revisional or appellate powers in case of differences between Provincial Councils and Provincial Executives, Imperial Councils and Imperial Executives, and I shall conclude these general remarks by once again pointing out that the scheme as now drafted does not secure the two points that have been emphasised as the essential elements of any successful scheme of reforms, namely, the securing of the due subordination of the Executive to the Legislature, with proper safeguards, and the granting of adequate financial control to the Legislative Assemblies. Any scheme not based on these two ideals will not satisfy the progressivists, while the reactionaries will be equally dissatisfied with any scheme of reforms. If power over finances is not conceded, and the utmost that is given is a right to advise, with no guarantees that the advice must or will even normally be taken, the present unsatisfactory state of a permanent opposition without ultimate responsibility will continue, though in a more embittered condition.

The present scheme, as I have endeavoured to point out, is not only not an approximation to the ideal aimed at in the pronouncement of the 20th August, but really amounts to a going back; and I feel honestly convinced that the system is not one which will inevitably or even naturally lead to the ultimate goal of Self-Government.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

There are a few general observations of another kind that I would desire to make, before commenting specially on the details of the particular scheme now on the *tapis*. I would advocate the introduction of popular control into as many departments of Governmental activity as possible, with the addition of a special and effective safeguard, rather than an exclusion of such control in certain specified departments. I would illustrate my position thus: There are two ways of dealing with Imperial customs and the Tariff problem. The first is to exclude the plenary jurisdiction of the Popular Legislative Assembly in that matter. This may appear to be advantageous from a superficially Imperial point of view, and in fact it may be and has been urged that this question had best be settled by the Tariff Conference, which will inevitably be one of the concomitants of peace when it comes. The drawbacks of this arrangement are these: There will be a genuine sense of grievance in the people that a legitimate source of revenue is denied to the inhabitants of this country. In the second place, the coming Conference may not keep in view the particular necessities of this land and its urgent requirements. It is fairly clear now that it is impossible to allow India to adopt a protective tariff against Japan, America and France, unless India is at the same time allowed to embark on the same policy with reference to England, for the expressed reason of the nascent industrial condition of the country, and the necessity to resort to protective measures against organised and highly developed competition. Such considerations are likely not to prevail at any general Conference where the Colonies and India have one vote each. However that may be, it is well to consider whether the true solution of this question would not lie in a resort to a second method of approaching the problem by the grant to India of Fiscal Autonomy, enabling her to levy protective tariffs, and the super-imposition of a condition at the same time that such increment of Customs revenue which might be derived from a protective system, pursued as against the component parts of the Empire, or otherwise, should be devoted to certain specified Imperial purposes during the transition period, and until India is granted completely Self-governing and responsible institutions. What would be the harm if, for instance, it is provided that such extra revenue should be applied towards the maintenance of the Army and Navy in India—a maintenance which, in view of the recent cataclysm, has beome imperative. I shall give another illustration. There are two ways of dealing with the Civil Service question. The first is to provide that the Popular Councils shall not have the power or the right to deal with the salaries and the appointments of the Civil Service for a specified period, or until the country manages her affairs entirely for herself. So to do would give rise to the impression that vested interests have been allowed full play to the detriment of the country's interests, and to the prejudice of the gradual Indianisation of the Service—now an accepted ideal. Furthermore, in the nature of things, it would be too abrupt a transition at the end of any conceivable period from an unalterable minimum to a possible zero. The alternative course, which I would venture to commend for acceptance, is to permit the Legislative Assembly the control over the salaries or the posts in respect of appointments held by the Civil Service to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent., thus allowing the Councils an opportunity of abolishing one appointment, Indianising another, cutting down or voting against the salary allotted to a third, and so to introduce the popular element of control over the Civil Service, but by easy stages, which will make the final transition less abrupt, and which, in the meantime, would accustom the Civil Service to a new set of masters and bring to them a new perspective. At the same time, my suggestion would keep the bulk of the present Civil Service in existence, keep alive its tradition, and even preserve its mode of recruitment fairly intact.

Take again the case of the Police. Two courses are here again open: first, to deprive the popular assemblies of control over this department a deprivation which in certain provinces has already been protested against (as in Bengal, and for reasons which are very cogent though I shall not dwell upon them just now). The other course would be to divide the police organisation into two: that needed for the maintenance of law and order under ordinary conditions, and a special or military portion, whose services may be requisitioned for the sake or on occasions of riots and disturbances, and the maintenance of governmental authority where trouble is apprehended. In respect of the latter portion of the Service, the Secretary of State might legitimately say that during the transition period, the popular assemblies ought not to exercise any direct control thereupon. I have made these observations for the purpose of emphasising my position that the scheme ought to attempt to grant popular control over every department of public activity, and impose safeguards during the period of transition, rather than withhold all control during the same period, and aim at granting the same at one stroke later on.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Committees which it is contemplated to appoint on the publication of the scheme must be composed of independent public men from England, who have an open mind on the subject, and representative non-official Indians. The inclusion of officials in such committees must be confined to the minimum necessary for supplying official information, and their function should be solely advisory. To do otherwise would enable the present officials, who are in the majority opposed to any progress, to perpetuate distinctions and bring about classifications based on temporary expediencies rather than on large ideas. I would urge the necessity of fixing in the Statute the number of the members of the Provincial Councils, and this must be determined with reference to the possibility of affording opportunities for all public-spirited men to participate in, and to get elected at, the election for those Councils. The communal representation that is referred to, must also, in my opinion, for reasons which must already be apparent to the Secretary of State, be framed so as to be in its essence transitional and not so as to stereotype the already too numerous cleavages.

Whilst the size of the Legislative Councils may vary in each Province, the matter ought not to be left entirely to the discretion of the Committee, but a minimum should be laid down in the Statute for each major and minor Province. I would deprecate the making of regulations excepting by the Statutory Committee. It was the power vested in the local authorities of making regulations, that is now generally admitted to have been the cause of the wrecking of the Minto-Morley reforms.

Coming next to the division of subjects of administration into reserved and transferred groups, the general objections to such a course and the practical difficulty of the same set of officials serving two different types of Government, the inexpediency of a diarchy from the point of view of harmonious working, the consideration that such a scheme cannot be worked with any approach to success, except with the complete concurrence and cooperation of the Civil Service, and the further consideration that such cooperation is unlikely to be obtained in the present condition of things, have all been placed before the Secretary of State very distinctly. But, assuming for a moment the validity of the decision arrived at in favour of such a division, it will be conceded that everything depends upon the details of the division. And in this connection, I would urge that all progressive departments where the popular will may and ought to assert itself with advantage in re-modelling and fashioning of the new system of life and government, ought to be left under popular control, and a reservation made in respect of just those functions of government which aim at dealing directly with the maintenance of the tranquillity of the country as a whole. In my classification, therefore, the ordinary police and the administration of justice would be essentially matters for the transferred group, wherein popular control ought to be fairly complete. It will be easy to prove that unless the consciousness exists of some of the ultimate attributes of sovereignty inhering in the people, the devolution of powers in departments like agriculture and education will not breed that sense of responsibility and that comprehensive outlook on public affairs which, I hope, it is the aim of the Secretary of State to inaugurate. I would also urge that in the transferred group subjects there ought to be complete responsibility, and not merely a qualified responsibility. Any safeguards which are devised, and which can be worked so as to render nugatory the control by the Legislative Council over the transferred departments, or render possible minute and vexatious interference in matters of detail by the Government constituted for reserved subjects, would not only not make for success, but would result in a succession of those deadlocks of which so much has been spoken in the immediate past. The Enquiry Committee for the settlement of reserved and transferred subjects must, therefore, be instructed to make divisions without introducing confusion into the limits or jurisdiction of the two groups.

I welcome the formation of Standing Committees, in spite of the objection often urged that they impair the sense of responsibility in officials; but I would advocate that they should consist of elected members wholly or mainly; that regulations made under the Statute should lay down the subjects and the occasions on which reference should be made to them, without leaving it to the discretion of the member in charge, making it possible that the reference may be a matter of discretion or patronage. It is also of great importance that the new Councils should have the sole right of making their own rules of business.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

In the main, the appointment of two members in respect of the reserved and transferred subjects, one of whom would be an Indian, is unobjectionable, but in view of recent events I would advocate that the Executive Council Member should be expected to resign, if he ceases to represent the wishes or the general policy of the Legislative Council. Difference on a particular matter, or in any single administrative act, would not necessarily entail such resignation. But it ought to be understood that the Indian Executive Council Member, even in the reserved service, is in his place as a representative, and if he ceases to represent the Legislative Council he must give place to a successor. With reference to transferred subjects, I support the scheme of the Governor choosing a Minister, but it ought to be made clear that he ought to be the Leader of the House and that his salary should be placed on the Budget estimates, without giving the power to the Government of India to introduce the system if and when they choose. I am not opposed, during the transition period, to making the appointment coterminous with the term of the Legislative Council, though it will be easily perceived that if the Leader of the House cannot command the confidence of the House, he will have to resign, for the simple reason that he cannot carry on his work. The position of the other Ministers and the mode of their nomination is not clear in the scheme; but as the scheme has shaped itself, the only logical method is to allow the Leader of the House to nominate his colleagues for the purpose of assisting him, as well as for representing him in the Legislative Council, their formal patent of appointment of course deriving from the Crown.

The appointment of Ministers for the life time of the Legislative Council, and the scheme of not placing their salaries on the estimates, are open to the same objections as have been raised against the irremoveable Executive proposed by the Congress and the Muslim League. The best solution of the question would be to make the position of Ministers equal in emoluments to those of the Executive Councillors, and to make their salaries the subject of vote in the Legislature. There is no point in merely leaving to the Government of India, as constituted under the scheme, the discretion of decision on this matter.

The appointment of members without portfolios for consultation and advice is a needless complication which would be a source of embarrassment both to the Ministers concerned and to the popular representatives. Such an appointment might be availed of as a device to bear down unpalatable popular opinion.

BUDGET.

There is one matter which is of signal importance and which is not adequately dealt with in the scheme, and that is the question of the Budget. It is stated that the decision on reserved matters and the Budget will be considered by the whole Government acting together. The Committee which will be appointed after the publication of the scheme ought to take the average of the expenditure during the past few years in respect of each department, consider the needs of the progressive departments of Government in the future, pay due regard to the necessity of retrenchments, and then fix a maximum for the reserved subjects leaving it open to the Legislative Council year after year to alter the Budget framed with reference to the above arrangement, but at the same time vesting a power in the Governor of what may be called a positive veto, enabling him to allocate, for reasons to be specially assigned by him, a special sum of money to any of the Services or subjects in the reserved group. To proceed otherwise, would be to

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, July 19.
Excelsior Theatre: 9-30, "The Court Cards."
SATURDAY, July 20.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Ralli Brothers C. C. Kennedy Sea Face.
SUNDAY, July 21.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.
Young Zoroastrian C. C. v. Baronet C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. G. I. P. Rly. C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Second General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the Town Hall, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 50	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHATTAU.—On July 14th, Pruthuraj son of Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau (4½ months) Girgaum, Bombay. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/18th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play to-day, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Swami Parmanand will lecture in Hindi at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), thi evening at 6-30 (S. T.), on "Givdaya" (Humanitarianism). The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. yesterday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa were also forwarded.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The first ordinary meeting of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association will be held at the Sydenham College this evening at 6 p.m., Principal Percy Anstey will preside. Members are requested to attend.

Mr. M. Subedar will deliver a lecture on "Economic Fallacies" at the Sydenham College at 6 p.m. under the Joint auspices of the S. C. Graduates' Association and the College Students Union.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The fourth lecture of the Social Service League Lecture Series in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, Lower Parel, will be delivered to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe Assistant Secretary of the Social Service League on "The factory, its development, growth and influence" in the Library Hall of the Institute. The series, though mainly intended for the operatives working in the mills under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., is open to the public desirous of taking advantage of it.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 15th July 1918.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
PLAGUE CASES		
Fort, Northern	9	1
Market	1	0
Panaswadi	1	0
Khetwadi	1	0
Sion	2	1
Total	5	2
SMALL-POX	Nil	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
	1918.	1917. 1918.
Total Mortality —	113	95 71

TO-DAY'S NUMBER
OF
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210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 17th July, 1918.

THE BENGAL TERROR.

As our readers are aware, a committee has been appointed to consider the cases of detenus and state prisoners in Bengal. The appointment of the Committee has evoked no particle of confidence in the public mind that it will serve any useful purpose in getting at the truth that matters. For, however capable and impartial a judge may be, it is impossible to expect him to arrive at the truth merely by considering the *ex parte* evidence offered by the police and placed before him when he is not allowed to test this evidence in the only manner that justice and equity demands. No lawyers are to be allowed to appear, and there will be no examination or cross-examination of witnesses. And, it appears from Bengal papers that no public notice or notice to the persons concerned has been given of the sittings or mode of procedure of the Committee, which means that the detenus have not even been given the opportunity of producing rebutting evidence. Thus, it is not mere that they have been deprived of their liberty, but they have also been deprived of the right, which the meanest criminal enjoys, of being informed of the grounds on which they have been imprisoned or interned, and hence the concession vouchsafed to them of submitting memorials for the consideration of the Committee is absolutely valueless, since they cannot answer a charge which they themselves do not know. It is futile, therefore, to expect that, as a result of the deliberations of this Committee, justice will be vindicated.

This, however, is only one aspect of the Bengal terror. Not less important but more harrowing than the outrage against justice and liberty is the actual tragedy of the internments, which has not been fully brought home to the public, though what little of it has been published has been enough to call for an immediate public commission of enquiry into the whole subject of the treatment of political suspects, internees and state-prisoners. Even according to the admission of the Government, there have been cases of deaths from disease, suicide, and attempted suicide and insanity, not to mention numerous other cases of hardship and ill-treatment. In the current number of the "Modern Review" is published a letter dated 17th June last from Jogesh Chandra Ray, detenu at Maheshkhal, which offers additional material for enquiry. The letter is published, according to the journal, "to enable Government to ascertain the truth, as we are unable to find out whether it is wholly false, entirely true or partly true." It is printed, it is stated, exactly as it has been received, without any omission or alteration, except that initials have been substituted for proper names. The bare facts of the letter, as they have been stated, are telling in their simplicity. "My internment life grew to be extremely intolerable and this led me to attempt (on the 24th April last) to do away with my life. There are various circumstances occurring from the day of my arrest up to this time and which made my life unbearable. I think the following facts will clear up everything." So begins the letter of the detenu, who proceeds to say how he, a fourth year B. A. student at the Ripon College, Calcutta, was arrested, under the Defence of India Act, in November 1916 at the University licensed mess, where he lived, was taken to the Kyd Street C.I.D. office and there confined in a solitary cell for two days. What happened during the period may well be told in the detenu's own language:

"During this period I was given no food except a few glasses of water when I cried out in thirst for water. These two days I was put to extreme inhuman brutal torture. I was whipped, kicked and blowed. I was compelled to undergo some peculiar and very difficult figures for torture. I was also kept standing all night with my hands tied up to an iron rod overhead. One M.B., a C. I. D. officer, tortured me in the above ways. He also used some very abusive languages upon me. He said, "you *sala* confess everything or I shall kill you!" When in extreme torture I cried out, 'I die, I die,' he said in return, 'Sala, die, the sooner you die the better; if you die then the Government is relieved of an enemy. Well, it is the other day that we killed a man like you by torture, what has the Government done to us? We have permission from the Government to torture you all for confession."

After this Jogesh Chandra Ray was removed to the Presidency Jail and there confined in a solitary cell for a month, during which period he was twice taken to the C. I. D. office and pressed to make an incriminating confession and when he answered that he knew nothing "about the present movement," he was threatened that unless he answered affirmatively every question, he would be imprisoned under Regulation III of 1818. After a stay of thirty days in the Presidency Jail, he "got a Government order of home domicile." One of the directions of this order was that he should report himself at the police station fifteen miles away from the village.

"The journey took me the whole day and also a part of the night. For this I could not take properly my meals and also overtired every day. The journey was a real terror to me. Not to speak of reading and writing I could not even enjoy sound sleep. I saw others shedding tears for me. In that state also I had desperate thought about my life."

Later on he was interned at Maheksal, away from his home, where he has been living for more than a year, undergoing "various disadvantages and troubles which told upon my peace of mind." The letter concludes in this pathetic vein:

"Thus I lost my peace of mind and was greatly disturbed and I began to think within myself. I recalled to my mind the happy days of my student life and the bright prospect before it which has been blighted. I also remembered how my happy promising life has been marred by my arrest and subsequent internments. I remember also the extreme torture and insult upon me by the C. I. D. officers and ill-behaviour of the Police officers. Ultimately after much continuous thought I came to the belief that death is preferable to such a terrible state of existence. Then being driven to despair, I one day purchased one tola of opium from the market and one evening after candlelight I took it to do away with my life.

"For this act of my attempted suicide I hold responsible none but my internments, and ill-treatment of the Police officers."

Whether the facts contained in the letter are all true or not—and in the light of other known facts there is no reason to doubt the substantial truth of the indictment contained in it—the letter reveals a familiar phase of the tragedy that is being enacted in Bengal. The effect of this sort of allegations on the public mind cannot be disposed of by saying they are "Bazar rumours." They need to be judicially investigated. The Bengal Government have a weakness for secret committees which do no good to anybody. To take a concrete case, Mr. Justice Beachcroft and Sir N. Chandavarkar are debarred from sending for Jogesh Chandra Ray and giving him a chance to substantiate his allegations!

A SAD CONTRAST.

The progress achieved by Mysore under the careful guidance of Sir M. Visvesvarayya is really remarkable. Mysore is landlocked on all sides and it has no outlet to the sea. But the titanic genius of Sir Visvesvarayya is not one to keep quiet. On the eastern coast he has already joined the line to Negapatam and he wants to carve a port for Mysore on the western coast. But we are not concerned to-day with his proud achievements. His anxiety to come into intimate contact with the rayats, his sharp and swift disposal of business, his work in connection with the industrial regeneration of Mysore and, above all, the awakening of the people under his regime are the characteristic features of his administration. In the Notes of the Dewan's tour in the Tumkur Taluk are delineated lines which our own satraps may well pursue. "In every taluk headquarters visited, a meeting of the representatives of the taluk was held and every important representation made by the people discussed and noted. The object of bringing together representations and needs of the taluk is to ensure that everyone of them is thoroughly investigated and finally dealt with by the officers responsible to Government. Under this procedure no subject included in the Notes is liable to be put aside until some definite decision or order is recorded and intimation given to the people interested of the action taken."

While on tour, the one anxiety of our officials in British India seems to be how to keep the people far away from them. There is no question of the representatives meeting them. There is of course the municipal address detailing stereotyped grievances and the usual answer that they will be considered. Officials of the rank and status of the Dewan rarely visit villages and try to understand the needs of rayats and remove their grievances. In olden days, it is said, there was a race of officials that tried its best to come into contact with the people. But since men have been replaced by machines and secretariat control superseded local initiative, officials and the people are strangers to one another. What one man thoroughly imbued with love of work can do is seen from the details of the Dewan of Mysore's tour. We do not attach so much importance to the money poured out by Mysore for the good of the people. That any Government can do, if it only means to do its duty. But we are hopeful about the future of Mysore because, everywhere people are springing up to shoulder the burden of national progress. Out in the remote villages even is seen earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty rarely to be found even in cities in British India. The people of Maddagiri promised a contribution of 3 lakhs towards the construction of the Tumsker-Siva line. Rs. 4,000 were contributed for a town-hall. People promised to pay a contribution for a new tank at Tumbadi. Large contributions in labour and cash were given for the schools of Tumkar. During the last quinquennium the number of schools rose from 391 to 1,699. The number of pupils was trebled from 18,681 to 53,380. The Bombay Government, which has of late remained in a static condition so far as educational progress is concerned, may well note these figures. Fourteen per cent. of Mahomedans are in schools. We in British India shall have to wait an age to reach this figure. Of 422 major tanks 358 have been restored. There are in addition 746 minor tanks and 8,000 wells serving in all 1,41,568 acres. This is not all. Six hundred and thirty woollen looms are rattling in Siva. Improved designs and methods of kambli weaving are being taught to the people. There is a tile factory, State pencil factory, glass bangles factory and an oil factory. We are not speaking of a nation but of a taluk in Mysore. The nonchalant attitude of British officials and the active help given by Mysore to indigenous industries are at the root of this difference between Bombay and Mysore.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The case which was decided in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate last week in which Dr. Sukhia was acquitted of the charge of having obstructed a public servant in the lawful execution of his duty, is one of extreme importance to the public. We propose in due course to discuss the matter as it affects the private rights of citizenship, but we may, before doing so, briefly enumerate the important points in the case. Although his Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate threw doubt on the uncontradicted statements of Dr. Sukhia's witnesses on certain material points, we will not for the present go into that but take the facts as admitted by the Municipal officers and as found by the Magistrate. They show the following points:—It is admitted by all the Municipal officers: 1. That the case of small-pox in Dr. Sukhia's house was voluntarily and promptly notified to the Municipality by Dr. Kias, the medical officer in charge of the case, in consultation with Dr. Sukhia. 2. That all the other persons in the flat were immediately revaccinated at the instance of Dr. Kias. 3. That the child who was attacked with small-pox was segregated and kept away from the other inmates of the house except the mother, who attended on the child. 4. That on the recovery of the child it is admitted by the Municipal officers, the place was disinfected with phenyle although they denied, as put forward on behalf of Dr. Sukhia, that the place was also fumigated.

This clearly shows that the inmates of the house and Dr. Kias and Dr. Sukhia did practically all that was possible to stop infection. As against this what was the conduct of the Municipal officers? They admitted in evidence and the Magistrate found:—

1. That of the many cases of small-pox in the Fort Ward which were put to them specifically, in not a single one of them was fumigation carried out.

2. Most of these cases which were put to them were cases that resulted in death and were consequently of very serious type of small-pox.

3. In one set of cases put to them in cross-examination four deaths had resulted in one house within a short period from small-pox and yet no fumigation was carried out in that house.

4. It was admitted by the Municipal officers that in all those houses where small-pox had taken place not more than one visit was paid by the Municipal officers and that was the visit for the purpose of disinfecting with phenyle.

5. That in most cases of small-pox and other dangerous diseases the people do not give voluntary information to the Municipal officers and the first that they know about the matter is when the death is reported.

6. That in this particular case of small-pox in Dr. Sukhia's house, where the child recovered within four or five days as the case was of a very mild kind, at least three visits, according to the admission of the Municipal officers, though documentary evidence showed four visits, were paid to the premises by the Municipal officers, the last of such visits being paid by the three Municipal subordinate officers together.

7. That there was no particular hurry any yet, although the Municipal officers admitted that the lady on the second floor had requested them on the visit of the 3rd May, 1918, to give her written intimation if they wanted to come again into the house,—as her husband was practically never to be found in the house after 8 a.m.,—the Municipal officers did not give any written notice and they went on the 11th May into the house without such intimation.

8. Their excuse for coming into the house was that although they admitted that phenyle was used for disinfection, in this particular case they wanted to fumigate the house which, on their own admission, they had not done in any other cases.

It was further admitted by Dr. Jayakar, the complainant, in his cross-examination that, although section 488 of the Municipal Act makes it incumbent upon the Municipal officers when entering anybody's house to respect the social and religious customs of the people, this Municipal officer, who was in charge of this visit to Dr. Sukhia's house on the 11th May, was wholly ignorant of Parsi social and religious customs and took no trouble to ascertain before entering a Parsi house, whether it was a Parsi holiday or not. He also admitted that he went to the place for the purpose of disinfecting and fumigating it immediately and went with disinfecting materials to the property without ascertaining whether the inmates of the house had or had not disinfected or fumigated, or were or were not willing to allow the Municipality to do so. Under section 425 of the Municipal Act the inmates of the house or the owner of the house have the first option of disinfecting or fumigating and the Municipal officers can only do so if the inmates of the house or the landlord refuse to do so or are too poor to carry out the disinfection. It is now admitted and held by the Magistrate that disinfection could be carried out only under section 425 of the Municipal Act and that the three Municial subordinate officers who went there had no delegated authority from the Municipal Commissioner under section 425 to carry out any disinfection and that their action in going into the house for disinfection was totally *ultra vires*. It was on this ground that Dr. Sukhia was mainly acquitted. From these facts it seems that in this case the conduct of the Municipal officers was such as to frighten people from voluntarily informing Municipal officers of the outbreak of infectious diseases like plague, cholera, small-pox, etc., while,—what is very curious and startling,—they wanted the inmates of the house in this particular case where the patient recovered and which was of a very mild type, to do much more than was required in fatal cases in the same locality. This is a matter which requires further investigation, and we hope it will not be allowed to drop. We shall deal further with the important public aspects of the matter on another occasion.

Notes of the Day.

"Reforms" and Realities

A point that may well be kept constantly in mind in the discussions of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms is its net effect, supposing it became operative as law, on the many-sided persecution represented by executive action under such enactments as the Defence of India Act, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, and the rest of the paraphernalia of bureaucratic tyranny, which constitute the very negation of Self-Government in any shape or form, and which, while they remain on the statute book, will make any approach to "responsible Self-Government"—even on the "easy instalment" plan—all but impossible of actual realization. There is need for the country to guard against losing itself in the mazes of a more or less academic discussion of mere *pros* and *cons* of alternative constitutional *forms*.

An Index of the Future.

Take for instance the monstrous Press Act which has already all but stifled the free expression of public opinion in parts of India. What would be the prospects of securing its repeal, supposing a popular leader introduced a bill for that purpose in the "Legislative Assembly" contemplated in the scheme? We have no hesitation in answering "Nil." Enquiry on these lines is extremely relevant and necessary at the present moment when the country has the whole scheme under its consideration. A further important reason is to be found in the fact that under the "constitutional reforms" proposed, the bureaucrats are going to be more strongly entrenched than ever on their pedestal. Like the poor they are always (to be) with us! And what inference is to be drawn as to their attitude in the future by their present temper?

Rampant O'Dwyerism.

Take a typical example in Sir Michael O'Dwyer. His notion of respecting the solemn pledge given by his Excellency the Viceroy that full opportunity would be given to the country to discuss the Reforms Scheme for which he and the Secretary of State have made themselves jointly responsible, apparently is to throttle every organ of public opinion in his Province. In anticipation of the Report being published for the country to deliberate upon, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been busy wielding the various repressive Acts at his disposal in a very frenzy of autocratic reactionaryism. Only the other day we had occasion to refer to the amazing order served on the editor of "The Observer," which caused that journal to be shut down. The command was that everything the editor proposed to publish, whether by way of comment or news, should first be submitted to the Punjab Government censor. A fine way of inducing a "free and full discussion" on the Reforms scheme!

A Fresh Outrage.

That Sir Michael O'Dwyer has become emboldened to continue on the war-path, will appear from the following letter which we have received from Mr. D. Shahbaz Akhgar, editor and proprietor of "The Punjab:"

"As some of your readers might be knowing, I was in editorial charge of the vernacular daily the "Punjab." This paper suspended publication on the 10th of February 1918, as on account of the fear of the Press Act and its peculiarly harsh administration in this Province, no keeper would consent to print my journal. The very next day after the suspension of my paper, I left Lahore on an all-India tour with the object of explaining the situation with regard to the "Punjab" to some of the selected nationalist leaders and to collect funds, wherewith to provide the paper with a printing press of its own. I returned to Lahore on 24th of May 1918, after a pretty successful campaign, and was reorganising my schemes for the setting up of the "Punjab" Press," having already made arrangements for machines and other materials, when all of a sudden, I received an order to attend the Deputy Commissioner's office, Lahore, on the 28th June. As ordered I attended the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, and was told by him that the Punjab Government had asked him to inform me, that I should either give an undertaking in writing "to abstain during the period of war from journalism of all kinds," or take risk of prosecution under Section 124A., I.P.C., on which the Government had decided in respect of a leading article on "Defence of India," with reference to Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah's suggestions which appeared in the "Punjab" of January 31st, 1918. It was natural that I should ask for time to discuss matters with public leaders and my friends. Although personally prepared to face a trial, my friends, however, would not let me go in for a prosecution supported by all the resources of the state, while I, in view of the condition of affairs in this province could not even expect to receive the aid of a defence counsel, what to say of the numerous other inconveniences of heavy expense etc., incidental to a state trial."

Shameless Bullying.

If the facts set forth above do not constitute the most shameless bullying we should like to know what does. An editor against whom, it must be presumed, the Punjab Government have no legal charge which they can sustain, is intimidated into refraining from pursuing his vocation with threats of prosecution. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer thinks he can or should prosecute the editor of "The Punjab" under section 124A I. P. C. "in respect of a leading article on 'Defence of India' with refernce to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's suggestions" why does he not do so? Then we should have a definite decision on a clear issue of whether or not the law in that particular instance had been infringed. But the Punjab Government are apparently less anxious to vindicate the law than to suppress free criticism and the expression of public opinion. What other inference is possible when no prosecution is launched but, instead, a newspaper is bullied out of existence? And what is the remedy for such things?

Port for the Karwar Forests

A small line of 19 miles is being constructed with feverish haste by Government from Alnawar to Dandeli, to afford transport facilities for the exploitation of Karwar forests. But this make-shift will not solve the problem. The forests of Kanara must be pierced in all possible ways and the lines should converge to a British and not a foreign port. The West India Portuguese Railway is no doubt mainly a British concern and it is worked by the M. S. M. Railway, which again is an assisted railway. But all these things do not make Marmagoa a British port. It would be suicidal to enlarge Marmagoa at the expense of Bhatkal, Kumta, Honavar and Karwar. The so-called Portuguese treaty is dead and what is not probably known is that, under the treaty itself, the British Government fully reserved to themselves the right of constructing a line to Karwar. The said concessions which led the then Government to consent to the W. I. P. Railway in preference to the Karwar line are no longer enjoyed by the British.

The Need for a British Port.

The question seems to have been set aside, probably because the line to Karwar may not be profitable. We doubt it. But even were it so, is Kanara to be for ever without a railway? The Railway system of India is to be looked at as a whole. A line may be necessary, even if it is not profitable. Government themselves have revised their previous policy of leaving Karwar to Dame Nature by the construction of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway. Now they have to learn only one lesson more. The way to the sea is not through Marmagoa but through Kumta, Karwar or any adjacent British port. We do not hold a brief for any particular port, but we are particularly anxious to see that it is a British port. We have no desire to fatten foreign ports at the expense of the British ports. Moreover, capital is shy, both British and Indian, and it will never be invested in a foreign port to the same extent and in the same measure as it would be in a British port.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

S. OF VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

OPERATION IN DICKEBUSCHE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

A British communiqué says, Sunday's operation in the Dickebusche sector on a 2,000 yard front in the neighbourhood of the Retege wood to capture a frequently disputed position of some local importance took the enemy by surprise and was completely successful. All objectives were gained and 296 prisoners taken, also a number of machine-guns and other material not yet enumerated. Our casualties were light.

We slightly improved our positions southward of Villers-Bretonneux taking a few prisoners. The English troops took several prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ayette. Hostile artillery was active southward of Arras and northward of Bethune in the Locre and Dickebusche sectors.

ADVANCE NEAR VILLIERS BRETONNEUX.

ENEMY DUMPS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15, 10-40 p.m.,
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

In tonight's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We again advanced the line this morning in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux. We drove off an enemy party which attacked one of our posts.

The total prisoners taken in the operation on the 14th July at Ridge Wood were 328.

On the 14th July we heavily bombed the sidings at Roulers, the dumps at Warneton and Baupaume and Bruges docks, also the dredging parties at Zeebrugge.

We brought down nine aeroplanes and three ballons. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

GERMANS DRIVEN OFF IN VAUX REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring to-day says: The Germans delivered a powerful attack this morning on the American positions east of Chateau-Thierry and especially on Vaux village, the Americans disputing every inch of ground. After some hours the Americans counter-attacked and drove off the enemy in Vaux region and we advanced our own lines several hundred metres beyond those previously held. The launch of the offensive was accompanied by long range bombardments of various towns and areas.

The weather was at first clear and sunny, but has since become cloudy, threatening rain.

Fighting continues especially east of Dormans where the Americans are engaged.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

A wireless German official communiqué says: The enemy attacked on the 14th July south-westward of Ypres and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth.

ENEMY PRESSURE IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-20, a.m. July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says: In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED AT CORONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

An Italian official communiqué says: Italians and the French carried out raids on the Asiago plateau. We repulsed a new attack at Corone.

COASTAL ZONE NEAR CAPE SAMANA BOMBARDED.

GERMAN GARRISON DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

ROME.—In connection with the Albanian operations Italian destroyers successfully bombarded the coastal zone in the neighbourhood of Cape Samana destroying the defensive works and dispersing a garrison which suffered heavy casualties during the retreat.

WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

RESULTS VERY SATISFACTORY.

ARRANGEMENT SIMILAR TO BERNE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

THE HAGUE.—The Anglo-German War Prisoners' Conference has resulted very satisfactorily in an arrangement similar to the Franco-German Berne agreement.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

In the Commons Mr. Bonar Law confirmed that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at the Hague had reached an agreement subject to ratification by the British and German Governments.

"MOST-FAVOURED-NATION" CLAUSE.

NOT DENOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT IN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had not denounced the commercial treaties containing the most-favoured-nation clause.

AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN FRANCE.

THREE ARMIES DEFINITELY ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

WASHINGTON.—It is announced that three armies of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organised from the American divisions in France. Shipment of troops is proceeding ceaselessly at the same rate as durinb the recent months.

ALLAHABAD ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

POLITICAL CRISIS "SURELY COMING,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

At the annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, Allahabad, Mr. O. M. Chiene, Junior Vice-President who took the chair in the absence of Messrs. Milsted and Liddell, President and Senior Vice-President respectively, in the course of his speech announced that the Allahabad Association was definitely a non-political body. The speaker regretted that the recent Government Order prohibiting Government servants from being members had deprived the Association of 75 per cent. of its members; but he trusted that the Order would be rescinded soon and the Government servants would rejoin in larger numbers. Mr. Chiene said that Mr. Robbie had received a letter saying that Sir Harcourt Butler had selected Messrs. P. J. Moore, Gillson and H. W. G. Gill of the Anglo-Indian Force to be Deputy Collectors who would be seconded while on war duty. The chairman remarked that there was a strong feeling in favour of establishing a seperate political organisation apart from this Association for all India and steps were being taken in Calcutta and elsewhere for that purpose, as in such a body would be the Anglo-Indian safety in political crisis which was surely coming.

The following committee for the coming year was then elected, for the first time in the history of the Association, consisting of non-officials. President:—Mr. Milsted, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Liddell and Chinene, Secretary: Mr. Robbie, Treasurer: Mr. Abretta with 13 members.

A resolution was also adopted thanking Sir Harcourt Butler for the appointments referred to above.

It was also resolved to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to receive a deputation in connection with the recent Government ruling as to the membership of the Association and other matters.

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:—

Let us now consider how Parliament actually exercises control over Indian affairs. Whatever other elements originally entered into it, India's constitution has been in the main derived from Parliament and, indeed, has very recently been embodied, to the great convenience of all concerned, in a consolidating statute (5 and 6 Geo. V., c. 61). The powers of the various governments and legislatures and high courts in India, indeed the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, are thus due to Parliamentary enactment.

It is open to Parliament to exercise control either by means of legislation, or by requiring its approval to rules made under delegated powers of legislation; or by controlling the revenues of India; or by exerting its very wide powers of calling the responsible minister to account for any matter of Indian administration. Some of these things, however, Parliament does not do. As a general rule it does not legislate specially for India; though from time to time it passes measures such as the Merchant Shipping Act or the Copyright Act, drawn after consultation with the India Office, which apply to India in common with other British possessions. Parliament as a rule legislates for India alone in two important directions only—amendments in the constitution of India and loans raised by the Secretary of State. The bulk of Indian legislation it leaves to the Indian legislatures, which it has itself created, though it exercises through the Secretary of State complete control over the character of such law-making. But it insists that decisions on certain important matters, such as rules for the nomination or election of additional members of council, or for appointments to the Indian Civil Service, or defining the qualifications for persons to be appointed to listed posts, or notifications setting up executive councils for lieutenant governors shall be laid before it. Nor are Indian revenue and expenditure controlled by Parliament. The revenues apart from loans are not raised, nor are the charges except for military expenditure beyond the frontiers incurred with its direct approval. The home expenditure is met from Indian revenues and therefore the salaries of the Secretary of State and his office are not included in the estimates. A motion in favour of placing these amounts on the estimates was made in 1906, and defeated by a large majority, on the ground that the change would tend to bring the Indian administration into party politics. Accordingly all that at present happens is that a detailed account of receipts and charges is annually laid before Parliament together with a report, the quality of which has incurred some criticism, upon the moral and material progress of the country. A motion is made that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair for the House to go into Committee on the East India revenue accounts; the actual motion made in Committee is declaratory and formal; a general debate on Indian affairs is in order, and the Secretary or Under Secretary of State usually takes this opportunity to inform the House about any important matters of administration. All sums expended in England on behalf of India are also examined by an auditor who lays his report before both Houses. Because Parliament does not vote the revenues of India, it has not the same opportunity of exercising the control over its administration as over the great departments of the public service in Great Britain. It is, of course, true that when any matter of Indian administration attracts public interest, Parliament has the ordinary and perfectly effective means of making its opinion felt, by questions, by amendments to the address, by motions to adjourn, by resolutions or by motions of no confidence. We have no hesitation in saying however, that the interest shown by Parliament in Indian affairs has not been well-sustained or well-informed. It has tended to concern itself chiefly with a few subjects, such as the methods of dealing with political agitation, the opium trade, or the cotton excise duties. It may be well to record that in India such spasmodic interferences are apt to be attributed to political exigencies at home. We note that her Majesty's Ministers did not feel it necessary to give effect to resolutions of the House of Commons on the opium trade in 1889 and 1891, nor about simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service in 1893, because they felt assured that the House would not on reflection constrain them to carry out measures which on inquiry proved to be open to objection. No one questions the competence of Parliament to interfere as drastically or as often as it chooses. Our point, however, is that it does not make a custom of interfering. There may be good reasons for this. The press, the telegraph, improved communications, the steady advance of India to Western methods and standards of administration, and the beginnings of representative institutions in India itself may all have helped to promote a feeling that India's welfare was generally safe in the hands of the Indian Governme Nor can it be denied that constant interference by Parliament in the affairs of a distant Asiatic country would have greatly increased the difficulties of its administration, or that India has been fortunate in rarely becoming a subject of party strife. But whatever advantages may have attended this comparative immunity from criticism of the Indian administration, we think that there have been losses as well. We have seen how in the days of the Company it was Parliament's habit before renewing the charter to hold a regular inquest into Indian administration. That practice has lapsed since 1858. Indeed we have the paradox that Parliament ceased to assert control at the very moment when it had acquired it. It cannot be said that Royal Commissions on particular subjects, for example, those over which Sir Charles Hobhouse and Lord Islington presided, are an adequate substitute for the old procedure. In January, 1908, Lord Morley discussed the question of reviving it.

"I see what its advantages might be, yet I also perceive serious disadvantages. In the old days they were able to command the services on the Indian committees, of ex-Ministers, of members of this House and members of another place, who had much experience of Indian administration, and I am doubtful, considering the pre-occupations of public men, whether we should now be able to call a large body of experienced administrators, with the necessary balance between the two Houses, to sit on one of these committees. And then I would point out another disadvantage. You would have to call away from the performance of their duties in India a large body of men whose duties ought to occupy, and I believe do occupy, all their minds and all their time. Still it is an idea, and I will only say that I do not entirely banish it from my own mind."

Our own study of political development in India has led us, notwithstanding the force of these arguments, to one important conclusion. It is that Parliament's omission to institute regular means of reviewing the Indian administration is as much responsible as any single cause for our failure in the face of growing nationalist feeling in India, to think out and to work out a policy of continuous advance. For this failure it would be unfair to blame the Government or the services of India. They have been abundantly occupied with their own heavy tasks and they have lacked instructions from those whose business it was to give them. But, as we shall show hereafter, we think that there is a strong case for reviving in some form the machinery for enabling Parliament to discharge the weighty responsibility which lies upon it and which indeed the announcement of August 20 categorically acknowledges, for determining the stages and the pace of India's future political progress.

Establishment of Parliamentary supremacy.

The absolute character of the supremacy of Parliament may be judged from the fate of attempts that have occasionally been made to impugn it. After the Councils Act of 1861 had made the legislative councils into something recognisably different from the executive councils and encouraged the idea that they enjoyed some measures of deliberative independence, we at once find signs of that conflict of principle which inevitably exists between allegiance to Parliament and amenability to any representative body in India. Questions vitally affecting the structure of the government were thereby raised. The unity of the executives in India, the subordination of provincial Governments to the Government of India and the ultimate supremacy of Parliament in legislative matters, all became questions in issue. Members of the Governor-General's executive council who differed from the views of the majority on legislative questions wished to reserve their freedom of action when the Bill came before the legislative council. Some claimed actually to oppose the Government measure if they chose; others said that they would be content if allowed to abstain from voting. Mr. Gladstone's Government at first dealt tenderly with the claim of individual liberty of conscience and declined to order official members to vote at dictation; they suggested that a proper sense of the necessity for upholding the authority of the Government should suffice to secure unity. But when Lord Mayo's Government as a whole protested at being required to pass the bills which became the Contract Act and the Evidence Act in the shape in which the Secretary of State on the report of the Indian Law Commissioners approved them, on the ground that such a course deprived the legislative councils of all liberty of action, the Home Government proceeded to assert their rights of control in the most emphatic manner.

"It cannot be denied that some theoretical inconveniences are inseparably connected with the working of such a machinery of Government as that through which the Empire of India is ruled from Home. In practice these inconveniences may be, and have actually been, reduced to a minimum by mutual respect on the part of those who discharge various functions and exercise different powers in a divided and complex system of administration. But the risk of serious embarrassment would become much greater than hitherto it has been found to be, if a clear understanding were not maintained as to one great principle which from the beginning has underlaid the whole system. That principle is that the final control and direction of the affairs of India rest with the Home Government, and not with the authorities appointed and established by the Crown, under Parliamentary enactment, in India itself.

The Government established in India is (from the nature of the case) subordinate to the Imperial Government at Home. And no Government can be subordinate, unless it is within the power of the superior Government to order what is to be done or left undone, and to enforce on its officers, through the ordinary and constitutional means, obedience to its directions as to the use which they are to make of official position and power in furtherance of the policy which has been finally decided upon by the advisers of the Crown.

Neither can I admit that it makes any real difference in the case if the directions issued by the Imperial Government relate to what may be termed legislative as distinguished from executive affairs. It may be quite as essential, in order to carry into effect the views of the Imperial Government, as to the well-being of her Majesty's Indian dominions, that a certain measure should be passed into a law, as that a certain Act described in common language as executive, should be performed. But if it were indeed the case, as your argument would represent it to be, that the power of the Imperial Government were limited to the mere interposition of a veto on Acts passed in India, then the Government of the Queen, although it could resist the passing of an injurious law, would be helpless to secure legislative sanction for any measures, however essential it might deem them to be, for the welfare or safety of her Indian Empire. I think that, on reconsideration, you will see how inadequate such a power would be to regulate and control the affairs of that Empire, and how small a part it would represent of that supreme and final authority which has always been held and exercised by the Government of the Crown.

The Imperial Government cannot indeed insist on all the members of the Governor-General's Council, when assembled for legislative purposes, voting for any measure which may be proposed, because on such occasions

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN REFORMS REPORT.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

SIR G. W. FORREST'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 9.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

Sir G. W. Forrest writing to "The Times" says that owing to the war Parliament cannot at present adequately discharge the grave duty of examining Lord Chelmsford's and Mr. Montagu's proposals. Therefore he suggests that a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons, including men such as Lords Lansdowne, Curzon, Ampthill and Sydenham should be appointed in order thoroughly to investigate the problem. Leaders of the Indian community should have an opportunity of expressing their views.

SIR ARCHDALE EARLE'S OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 16.

In a letter to "The Times" Sir Archdale Earle says that Sir G. W. Forrest's suggestion seems to overlook two vital points: Firstly, the exhaustive masterly and statesmanlike character of the Report which the report of a Parliamentary Committee could not be expected to surpass and secondly, the urgent need for prompt action on the report.

PATIALA ON REFORM SCHEME

NATIVE STATES' PART IN ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 16.

The Maharajah of Patiala in the course of a statement in "The Times" says:

The Reforms Report testifies to the thoroughness and care with which Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy conducted the enquiry in India. "The report is a fitting sequel to the most important enquiry conducted in India in recent years." He was glad to see in the chapter dealing with the Indian States a reference to their war efforts. "We feel that the King-Emperor's quarrel is our quarrel and so far as the Princes are concerned the war has linked us closer if possible than ever to the Throne and person of the King-Emperor."

He did not doubt that he was expressing the opinion of his brother princes in welcoming whole-heartedly the proposals, ensuring in questions where British India and the States were jointly concerned that the views of the Princes should be presented to the Government by an authoritative body speaking on their behalf. "We look forward to taking our place in the organic development of the British Empire and if we are to do this satisfactorily provision must exist for taking our views into account as regards relations between India as a whole and foreign States and also as regards such questions as defence, currency and customs."

He was unable to speak on behalf of British India as regards the recommendations for the development of provincial self-government or suggested changes in the government of India but he would draw the attention of his fellow-countrymen to Sir S. P. Sinha's statement on the subject. He was confident that Sir S. P. Sinha's judgment would receive very careful consideration in India. The Ruling Princes realised how closely the fortunes of their states were interwoven with those of British India and they welcomed such developments designed to associate the people of British India more directly with the responsibilities of administration as they realised that such changes would tend to promote the unity of India and prosperity and contentment of the Empire.

IN DEFENCE OF LORD WILLINGDON.

HEIR-APPARENT OF KAGAL AT RECRUITING MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 15.

Yesterday, at the old palace at Kagal, a crowded meeting was held under the presidency of Appasaheb Ghatge, the heir apparent Chief of Kagal, Junior. A resolution was passed on behalf of the subjects of the Kagal State that all possible help for Recruiting and War Loan should be offered to Government at this critical time. The president in his address referred to the peace and comparative prosperity in India even in this war time which was due to the mighty protecting arm of the ever powerful British navy round India and asked the people to be away from the advice of some self-seeking people who may teach the people to sever their connection with Government and withhold their wholehearted support. He disapproved of the uncourteous conduct of some people at the Provincial War Conference held at Bombay a few days back under the presidency of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and urged the people to help the Government in men and money, with heart and soul and obtain from them if they wanted anything by force of love. He added it was the only true and successful method.

IMPERIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WAR CONFERENCE'S SUGGESTIONS.

"DOUBLE INCOME-TAX IMPRACTICABLE DURING WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

The Imperial War Conference to-day passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of mycology to investigate the fungoid diseases to which the Governments of the Empire should contribute.

The Conference agreed that further action regarding double income-tax was impracticable in war time, but the whole question should be reviewed immediately after the war and the law should be amended to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

The Conference approved the proposal for a Dominions Royal Commission and a Postal Conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

The Conference asked the Governments of the Empire immediately to consider the steps to be taken to co-operate in the Imperial Development of the Dye Industry in the British Empire and so avoid enemy domination of the essential industries.

The Conference accepted the principle of the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with ocean freights and appointed a committee to frame a detailed scheme in that connection and consider cognate questions with a special reference to the probable size of vessels and consequent demands upon harbour accommodation.

CHINESE EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

"DAILY MAIL'S" STATEMENT REFUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12 noon, July 16.

PEKING.—With reference to the "Daily Mail" report that since the removal of the embargo on exports the Chinese have been sending to Russia large quantities of goods vitally needed in Germany, the Inspector-General of Customs has authorised Reuter to state that no such goods have been exported to Russia by trade routes under the control of the Maritime Customs, since the embargo was removed and if they were exported they would not be likely to come into German hands at present.

DR. GOUR ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

CHAGRIN OF SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS' SUPPORTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

The special meeting of the Nagpur Municipality met this morning for the election of president and vice-president for the next three years. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis in vacating his seat as president expressed his gratitude to his colleagues and said that they (old members) never allowed their political opinions to interfere with and disturb their deliberations. He then referred to Sir B. K. Bose, the vice-president, whose interest in the municipality began 35 years ago.

In conclusion he said that new political reforms were now on them and at the threshhold of those political reforms it was for them "to make the horizon clear in order to enable the sun to shine in all its glory."

Mr. Alekar proposed Dr. H. S. Gour, Bar-at-Law, for the presidentship, while in a vigorous speech Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy proposed Sir G. M. Chitnavis. In doing so, he said that Sir Gangadar was needed as president to guide them with his long experience to consider the political reforms. Both the proposals were put to vote.

Dr. Gour secured 20 votes and Sir Gangadar 16. By a majority of four votes Dr. Gour was declared elected.

Dr. M. R. Cholkar was elected as vice-president unanimously in the place of Sir B. K. Bose.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis was president of the Nagpur Municipality for the last 23 years. Sir B. K. Bose was vice-president for the last four years. This change is unprecedented in the history of the Nagpur Municipality. As soon as Dr. Gour was declared to have been elected as president, some members who supported Sir Gangadar left the hall leaving the agenda unfinished.

REFORM SCHEME A FAILURE.

(Continued from page 5.)

confer an illusory control over the Budget, and to perpetuate wrangling. I consider this portion of the scheme its weakest, and I earnestly urge upon the attention of the Secretary of State the importance, nay the necessity, of placing responsibility as to the Budget in the hands of the popular representatives, as the one sure means of eventually establishing completely Responsible Government by the imparting of the proper political education.

In regard to Budget procedure, I would deprecate the contemplated restoration of the Budget as to any particular allotment. If the old Budget is to be restored, it must be restored in its entirety and the responsibility taken for the step so adopted. Moreover, the conditions for restoration are stated far too vaguely in the scheme, and there ought to be a definite and categorical list of such occasions, enabling resort to the exceptional procedure. Otherwise, there is the great and ever-increasing danger of the transferred group being starved.

LEGISLATION.

The formation of a Grand Committee for legislation is a calamitous feature and will evoke widespread and just criticism. According to the ideal aimed at, much progressive legislation in reserved subjects will not take place; but I would leave Provincial Legislation in the hands of the Legislative Council itself, utilising merely the power of veto in the Governor to prevent what may be considered to be harmful legislation, and compelling resort, where affirmative legislation is needed, to the Imperial Council, whose residuary powers in the matter of legislation would be preserved. The granting of an effective majority in the Legislative Councils is, and will be considered, ineffectual, unless the Legislative Council so constituted can really legislate according to their will. The interposition of the Grand Committee in the manner suggested, would, when it is not mischievous, be useless; and I foresee that little will result from it except the bringing into existence of bitter feelings, and perpetuating a body exactly analogous to the present Councils. In practice, my suggestion will not lead to any different result from that contemplated by the scheme, whereunder the ultimate authorities are really in this matter the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. The formation of the Grand Committee argues an illogical aversion to shift the centre of gravity of the political machinery, which is inconsistent with the expressed intentions of the authors of the scheme. So far as the transferred subjects are concerned, there ought at any rate to be no power vested in the adoption of the Grand Committee procedure. His veto on legislation with expressed reasons, ought to be the only preventive course. As the scheme itself provides that Grand Committee procedure for reserved legislation is intended to be exceptional and only to be used when necessary for peace and tranquillity, there can be no hardship and there ought to be no objection to a resort to the Imperial Council in such cases.

As matters at present stand, this procedure leaves the present government supremacy and minute control absolutely unaffected in all directions and matters where the Governor-in-Council may take a view strongly divergent from that of the popular representatives and the provision that after debate in the Grand Committee the bill is to be reported to the Council with right of discussion, but not the right of rejection, sufficiently emphasises my position.

FURTHER CHANGES.

The present scheme provides that five years after the meeting of the first Council, there may be a transference of reserved to transferred subjects, I would not give the power of transfer to the Government of India I would provide that at the end of five years the reserved subjects ought to be automatically transferred to the transferred schedule, unless a Statutory Commission, for reasons to be stated by them, considers it essential that such a course should not be pursued with reference to any Province or any group of subjects. The vesting of this power in the Government of India would be a great mistake, as it will be recognised that the Government of India under the new scheme would be exactly of the same type as at present and its decisions would therefore not be treated as those of an impartial tribunal. I would, thus, suggest the appointment of a Statutory Commission at the end of the tenure of the first Council—with power to inhibit the transfer of the reserved group into the transferred schedule—and others inaugurate a completely responsible Government in Provinces, where the Commission should, for reasons to be recorded, so recommend.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I would plead that any system in which the Government of India in its legislative or executive capacity is essentially differently constituted from the Local Governments, would be in a position of unstable equilibrium. The different legislative procedures and the enunciation of the doctrine that the Budget resolutions in the Government of India's Legislative Council are merely advisory, constitute emphatically steps in the wrong direction and is, in my view, a going back upon the Secretary of State's pronouncement of the 20th August, as it is a step leading away from responsibility and not towards it. When it is remembered that one of the points on which Indian opinion has been most obviously unanimous and articulate is the supreme necessity for adequate treatment, with a sole eye to India's future interests, of her economic and tariff policy, and when it is further remembered that the railway and income-tax policy of the country will vest in the Imperial Legislative Assembly, the need of a revision in this matter becomes easily perceptible. The better talent of the country would necessarily be divided into the more democratic Local Councils, rather than to the officialised Supreme Council, and I would therefore adopt the same general system in the Imperial as in the Local Councils. If this were done, there would be no objection to the formation of a State Council, provided it is perfectly understood and indicated in the Act that it would deal only with bills directly relating to the peace and tranquillity of the State. Unless at least one half of the members of the Imperial Executive Council is composed of Indians there is no chance of the scheme succeeding in its aim of converging Indian opinion effectively on the problems of Indian Government.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whilst the formation of a Privy Council in India for the disposal of judicial matters may be an advantage from some points of view, it is difficult to conceive, apart from merely honorific considerations, what exact purpose is served by calling into existence a body whose function cannot be stated more definitely than "the advising the Governor-General on general policy and administration." The Privy Council owns no definite responsibility to anyone for its views, and it is easy to conceive of circumstances when it might set itself up in opposition to the Council of State, or the Legislative Assembly, or the Executive Council, or to all these bodies.

INDIA COUNCIL.

One of the matters on which political opinion has been fairly clear in India has been the necessity for the abolition of the India Council as unsuited to present day requirements, and it is disappointing to find that apparently the Indian Council will undergo no more than a kind of reorganisation. There ought to be no difficulty in the position of the Secretary of State for India being approximated to that assumed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, especially when it is remembered that a standing Parliamentary Committee is to be created.

In the absence of the definite proposals, it is impossible to deal with the suggestion that matters affecting Native States and British India in common might be referred to the Council of Princes; but no decisions can and ought to be taken affecting British Indian interests when the Legislative Assembly has no voice in the determination of the matters concerned, as apart from the Council of State or the Privy Council.

CONCLUSION.

The fundamental idea that emerges from an examination of the Report is that no definite or bold attempt has been made to subject executive authority to popular control in any specific sphere of political action. Whilst normally the appointment of a Commission to enquire and report periodically on the working of the constitution devised would be a welcome feature one is inclined to doubt whether, without a large initial vesting of responsibility, the result would justify the expectations of the authors of the scheme. The Council of State in the supreme Government is avowedly calculated to secure the success of official measures, and when ultimately analysed, the representatives of the people have no constitutional authority in the Government of India. Their influence, if any, will be that of sucsion. The whole method of dealing with the Government of India as if it were sacrosanct will cause disappointment in the country, and must be modified before any public man can venture to pronounce the possibility of success for the scheme. The principle of Self-Government or Self-Determination is put entirely on one side when dealing with the constitution and powers of the Government of India, and the fiscal independence of the country, which is of primary importance for its future, is most inadequately dealt with. But by far the most noticeable feature of the scheme under consideration is that at every step it demands, and cannot be worked without, an eager desire on the part of the official classes and the Services to help toawrds democratic advance. The reason of the ill-success of the Morely-Minto reforms were firstly, the regulations made under it by the various Governments concerned; secondly, the inelasticity of the official mind to respond to democratic impulses. A fairly sympathetic critic of the scheme has rightly stated that it postulates for ultimate success extraordinary good faith and mutual forbearance among the parties, meaning the officials on the one hand and the popular representatives on the other. As a matter of practical politics, the foundation of any reforms is not safe which is laid in this fashion, and the only other alternative possible seems surely to be the more feasible one of trusting power to the hands of those who are contemplated as the eventual custodians of it.

To conclude, let us appeal to the British Democracy and Cabinet, and the framers of the scheme, not to be perpetually obsessed, as they have been in the proposals, by their responsibility and vision of breakdowns and catastrophes. At every turn we are confronted by the spectacle of the Governor-General intervening to certify over the heads of the Popular Assembly that amendments are essential to the interests of peace, order and good government (*including* in this term sound financial administration), to nullify the result even of a joint session of the two legislative bodies, on the ground that a private Bill is prejudicial to good administration, and if he chooses, pass ordinances of his own motion. We see the Governor and his Executive Council reserving to themselves all decisions on reserved subjects and the supply for them, and continuously exercising responsibility as to all subjects, in reality, including finance either directly or through the Grand Committee. May we not hope that this policy may be revised and that the Government be founded not on the exercise of authority, however benevolent, and responsibility, however adequately sensed on the part of England, but on the real cooperation of India's own people, who will rise to responsible rule only on the basis of Self-Government, but who will never benefit by guidance taking the form of perpetual mandate.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

OUR NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY IN ALBANIA

OFFICIAL REVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A military onlooker, after reviewing the events of the past week on the principal fronts, goes on to say:—The military situation has improved considerably of late owing to the check to the German offensives on the Western front, the recent Allied successes in France in minor operations, the great Austrian reverse in Italy, the Franco-Italian advance in Albania, the Czecho-Slovak movement in Siberia, our air superiority in all theatres of war, the failure of submarinism, and the arrival of enormous American reinforcements in France, giving the Allied forces in this theatre of war an undoubted numerical superiority over the enemy. During the last week, whilst there have been no military operations of real magnitude, certain important events have occurred which have the closest relation to the military situation.

EXIT KUEHLMANN.

Of these the most momentous has been the fall of von Kuehlmann. His resignation means the victory of the German military party and the decision by the rulers of Germany to attempt to win peace by a decisive military victory in which Kuehlmann had abandoned all hope. Kuehlmann's removal appears to have been aided by his alleged amorous indiscretions in Bukharest which provided his opponents with a weapon against him. In this respect, however, he is a novice in comparison with his successor von Hintze who is a thorough Prussian junker—energetic, unscrupulous, unpleasant and with morals even worse than those of so many of his class. He has far less ability than von Kuehlmann, but is a master of intrigue and will probably work hand in glove with the military party. The immediate military effect of this change may be expected to be a big German offensive as soon as Ludendorff's preparations are complete.

A DECISIVE VICTORY NEEDED.

Ludendorff, with Hindenburg receding more and more into the background, is the real master of Germany for the time being. He has won a great political victory in Germany but he will have to win a great and decisive victory in the field if he is to maintain his position for long. If these victories are not gained, there must inevitably sooner or later be a serious reaction throughout Germany. For, the German people, in spite of their discipline, will not submit to the domination of the military party much longer unless they can establish their position by decisive successes in the battle. There can be little doubt that the whole available strength of Germany will be thrown into the next blow. Out of nearly two hundred and ten divisions on the Western front some eighty should be in reserve. For Germany everything depends on this offensive. A partial success or even a great but not decisive victory is not sufficient. Already our numbers are superior to the enemy's, and when the American troops and their leaders and staff have received slight further training and gained more experience the Allied armies on the Western front should be, in all respect superior to the enemy. There are many reasons why this coming German offensive should not achieve any considerable, let alone decisive success. Practically all the German divisions of any offensive value have been engaged in this year's battles—most of them two or three or even four times. They have had heavy losses especially in officers. Their tactics are known their morale must have suffered seriously in view of their checks, the Austrian defeats and Kuehlmann's admission that Germany could not gain a decisive military victory.

MORALE OF ALLIES.

The morale of the Allies has risen enormously for many reasons unnecessary to enumerate. We are in superior numbers, our armies are under the leadership of one man,—perhaps the most brilliant soldier the war has produced. However, prophecies are dangerous. The German offensive will be made with all available resources and with all possible forethought and it will no doubt meet with some measure of success. There is no real indication of the probable point of attack and the Germans will no doubt do their best to effect a surprise. As the enemy's only chance of achieving a German peace or even draw is to force one or more of the Allies out of the war and as he knows that neither Great Britain nor the United States of America will stop fighting until Germany is defeated, it would appear to be his best plan to attack the French or the Italians. As everything now depends on a decisive success on the Western front, it would be a strategical error for Ludendorff to weaken his troops in France by detaching troops to help Austria against Italy. This may, however, be necessitated by political reasons.

AUSPICIOUS CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

The principal other factor of political importance is the situation in Russia which seems to be changing steadily in our favour. The Bolshevik power appears to be waning and there are indications that the Russian nation has become thoroughly tired of the present methods of government. The inhabitants of northern Russia have asked for Allied intervention to protect the Murman coast against the Germans and Siberia appears to be declaring definitely for the continuance of war against Germany. The Czecho-Slovak movement has assumed great importance and it is to be hoped that the new regime in Siberia will welcome allied intervention. Throughout Russia a spirit of resistance against German tyranny and aggression appears to be rising the effects of which may be most important and may prove to be a serious military embarrassment to Germany.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

some Members are present who are not Members of the Government and not official servants of the Crown. But the Act which added these Members to the Council for a particular purpose made no change in the relations which subsist between the Imperial Government and its own executive officers. That Government must hold in its hands the ultimate power of requiring the Governor-General to introduce a measure, and requiring also all the members of his Government to vote for it.

I must add that the principle I have now asserted is the recognised principle of the British Government in relation to other parts of the Queen's dominions where the authority of the legislating body is derived from the Crown and is not founded on the principle of popular representation. The vastness and importance of her Majesty's Indian dominion however they may add to the dignity of those who are called on to administer its affairs on the spot, in no degree exempt them from the necessary tie of subjection, but rather render it more incumbent on her Majesty's advisers and councillors at home to maintain the more carefully the existing order of things as defined by constitutional usage, and by what I may term the fundamental axioms of the connexion between this country and India."

Again when Lord Northbrook's Government attempted to assert the independence of his government in fiscal matters Mr. Disraeli's Government were equally decided in affirming their constitutional rights.

"It is not open to question that her Majesty's Government are as much responsible to Parliament for the Government of India as they are for any of the Crown Colonies of the Empire. It may even be said that the responsibility is more definite, in that the powers conferred are, in the case of India, armed with a more emphatic sanction.

"It necessarily follows that the control exercised by her Majesty's Government over financial policy must be effective also. They cannot, of course, defend in debate measures of which they do not approve; nor can they disavow all concern in them, and throw the responsibility for them upon the distant Government of India.

"Full legal powers having been entrusted to her Majesty's Government, Parliament would expect that care should be taken that no policy should be pursued which her Majesty's Government were unable to defend. If the control they possess were to be in any respect less than complete, the power of Parliament over Indian questions would be necessarily annulled. If the Government were at liberty to assume the attitude of bystanders, and to refer the House of Commons for explanations to the Governor-General in Council upon any policy that was assailed, there would practically be no one whom the House could call to account, or through whom effect could be given to its decisions. In scrutinising the control exercised over the Government of India by her Majesty's Government, and the grounds for maintaining that control, it must be borne in mind that the superintending authority of Parliament is the reason and the measure of the authority exercised by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and that, if the one power is limited the other must be limited at the same time."

Further when in 1878 a member of the Madras executive Council moved an amendment which had been rejected by the Government of India, to a bill that was before the provincial legislative council, the Secretary of State declared that his action was constitutionally improper.

The debate on the cotton duties in 1894 was the last occasion on which the issue was raised. Sir Henry Fowler then laid it down positively that the principle of the united and indivisible responsibility of the Cabinet, which was recognised as the only basis on which the government of the United Kingdom could be carried on, applied to the Indian executive councils, in spite of the different nature of the tie which held its members together.

"It should be understood that this principle which guides the Imperial Cabinet, applies equally to administrative and to legislative action; if in either case a difference has arisen, Members of the Government of India are bound, after recording their opinions, if they think fit to do so, for the information of the Secretary of State in the manner prescribed by the Act either to act with the Government or to place their resignations in the hands of the Viceroy. It is moreover immaterial for the present purpose what may be the nature of the considerations which have determined the Government of India to introduce a particular measure. In any case, the policy adopted is the policy of the Government as whole, and as such, must be accepted and promoted by all who decide to remain members of that Government."

The supremacy of Parliament over the Government of India and that of the Government of India over local Governments was thus finally established: and also the principle of unity within the Indian executives. The importance of both these points will be realised when we come to make our own proposals later on.

POSTING DUPLICATES OF DOCUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

A Press Communique says:—To meet the convenience of mercantile firms and others desirous of posting duplicates of documents in order that they may not be conveyed abroad in the same ship as the originals, an arrangement will be introduced with effect from the 1st August next under which originals and duplicates of correspondence will be accepted at the time by the Post Office. The originals will be despatched by the first available mail while the duplicates will be retained for despatch by the next succeeding mail by the same route. This arrangement will, for the present apply only to correspondence despatched to Europe by the mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company sailing from Bombay, and a special fee of four annas will be charged by the Post Office for the service.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application to the local post office.

"C. & M. GAZETTE'S" VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—The more closely one examines the Montagu-Chelmsford report the more deeply is one impressed. It stands out as a remarkable State document ranking with the most famous in the Empire's archievs. Indeed, comparison with Lord Durham's report which laid the foundations of the Canadian constitution is not on the whole undeserved. It refers to the insufficient attention to the constitution of electorate as one of the main defects and on the subject to local bodies immediate responsibility in order to avow any catastrophic breakdown.

It hopes that political leaders will devote more attention to local self-government, but agrees that it is impossible to stop there. It considers the acceptance of the scheme by the moderates as encouraging.

VICEREGAL TOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reading "War Economist's" letter in your valuable paper I should like to mingle my crisis with his wail of economy. Since reading I have heard that the apparent reason for H. E. the Viceroy's visit is for certain war purposes, namely the opening of a Military School in some part of Central India. Is it necessary for this purpose that his Excellency and his retinue should start at this moment on such a tour which demands so great an expense on the purses of both the States and the Government of India especially when there is so great a need for money towards the successful prosecution of the War? Cannot there be some more economic device adopted which would serve the same purpose? Surely this function can well be performed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. A full-dress Viceregal tour hardly seems to be quite in dispensable. This frittering away of Government resources in needless "tamashas" will not help to pool the resources of the country and they would do far better to cut these "tamashas" out of their programme. By doing this they will more surely help towards bringing the war to a successful end.—Yours, etc.,

"ECHO."

Bombay, July 16th 1918.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published two letters in your valuable paper regarding the intended visit of his Excellency the Viceroy of India to some Native States complaining re, unnecessary expenditure to be incurred by the States. To prevent further printing of such letters I must inform you that "Doobe" and "Native States," do not know the real motive of the present visit. It is not for a mere "tamasha" snipe or duck shooting or lion hunting, but its real motive as is whispered in the market has something to do with the present crisis of the war and the sum spent on this visit will help towards the war. If gossips are true, I must tell you that the motive of this visit is to establish a Military College and some military stations in Central India.

But there are state officials eager to add some letter to their names troubling the poor subjects by ordering their houses whitewashed, varnished etc., on the Viceregal route. This the Viceroy does not want and we are to be blamed. It would have been patriotic on the part of your two correspondents to ask the officials not to trouble the State subjects unnecessarily instead of requesting H. E. to postpone his visit which is intended for a good purpose.—Yours, etc.,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15

Coal shares did not attract very much attention. Buyers appear to be unwilling to go on at high prices paid ten days ago and beyond a certain amount of nibbling at an attractive proposition. The tone of the market generally is easier with more sellers than buyers for quite a number of stocks. Jute mill shares ruled steadier although the volume of business reported was not extensive and the market lacked outside support. Sooraks made a useful advance to 293 and Belvedere and Lansdowne were in request. The most interesting feature in miscellaneous section was a strong demand for Britannia Biscuits which improved to 15/8 closing with strong buyers.

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramghur 24/8. Borrea 26/8, Burra Dhemo 13 Damagurria 19/12, Kasta 3/12, Kuardi 21/8, Ondal ord 33/12, Phularitand 11/12, Samla Kendra 18/4, Satpukurta 11/12, Saltore 8/8, West Tetturya 9/12, Anglo-India ord 295.

Jute:—Auckland ord 375, Barnagore ord 134, Bally 259/8, Belvedere ord 670, Budge Budge ord 670, Dalhousie ord 650, Fort William ord 416, Howrah ord 53/8, Kamarhatty ord 755, Kanknarrah ord 820, Kelvin ord 905, Lawrence ord 682, Lansdowne ord 404, Lothian ord 332, Northbrook ord 69, New Central ord 860, Soorah ord 293.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank pref 100, Behar Oil 49/4, Bengal Brass 31/10, Buxa Timber Trading 15, Britannia Biscuits 15/12, British Burma Petroleum 8, Hooghly Flour 25, Indian Galvanizing 9/4, Indian Iron and Steel 9/8, Kalyanpur Lime 17/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 55/8, Port Shipping 22, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 25/12, Surma Valley Saw Mills 25/8. Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 65 to 65/4 and small lots at Rs. 65/8 to 65/12.

DADAR JUNCTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of the letter appearing in your issue of the 15th June, 1918, under the above heading I wish you to kindly insert the following sympathetic letter received from the Deputy Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Co. (letter No. Index L-452 dated 5-7-1918):—

"With reference to your letter dated the 11th April, 1918, I beg to reply to the several points brought to notice.

(1) Arrangements are being made for a revolving time table stand to be provided at Dadar so as to exhibit the foreign railway time tables on them.

(2) This has been put right.

(3) The Indicator is kept at the western entrance of the station and this is at the proper place where it should be, for, if the proper entrance to the station be used, the Indicator is in the correct position to be seen by passengers.

(4) The platform referred to is to be paved, but our Engineers are unable to put the work in hand owing to Government having stopped the supply of cement, consequent on this commodity being commandeered for the purposes of the war."

Yours, etc.,

M. T. CHEMBURKER.

Chembur, July 15.

THE LATE MR. S.S. PITALE.

Mr. Sadanand Shivshankerji Pitale, late Head Clerk (correspondence branch) Chief Engineers Office, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, peacefully passed away on Sunday night, at the age of 80 at his residence at Thakurdwar; leaving behind him two sons and a large family.

This veteran servant of the G. I. P. Railway was born in November, 1838. He was educated in the Elphinstone Institution and College and left study in 1856. He joined the G. I. P. Railway on the 1st June 1857. He had served directly under such eminent Engineers as Messrs. Burkly, Graham and Wenden. It is given to few men to serve the Company for so long as Mr. Sadanand did. His service of 53 years probably constitutes an excellent record. He had earned the esteem of every Chief Engineer as well as every officer that came in contact with him. The office staff revered him as the "grand old man."

As a mark of appreciation of the services rendered by him, the Home Board not only sanctioned on his retirement a special gratuity in his favour, but granted him free pass all over the G. I. P. Ry. System for life.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m. on 16th July, 1918, (excluding subscription through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,33,42,400
Bombay	5,23,31,600
United Provinces	1,39,40,000
Madras	1,26,51,900
Punjab	96,79,100
Minor Administrations	61,45,200
Burma	54,68,100
Central Provinces	23,42,500
Bihar and Orissa	15,72,700
Assam	2,90,300
Total.....Rs.	19,77,63,800

Total amount of applications received by the Acctt. Genl., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle up to 6th July, 1918, inclusive .....Rs. 1,79,775

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, July 16th.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs, ...	Rs. 88,425-0
Cash Certificates	„ 10,237-12..	„ 1,19,342-4
Total ..	10,237-12..	2,07,767-

UNDAUNTED PATRIOTS.

AMRAOTI'S SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRASTI, July 15.

Amraoti citizens in a crowded public meeting in Ganesh Theatre on the 14th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Asnare, pleader, expressed deep sympathy with Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, Secretary, Home Rule League, Nagpur, Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, and Pandit Neki Ram, Delhi, admiring the said patriots' undaunted courage in the Motherland's service and requested the Government not to disturb the public mind in the interest of peace, order and good Government by inaugurating a policy entirely inconsistent with our hearty co-operation between Government and the people and most essential to a successful termination of the war, embodied in the Premier's latest message to India at a time when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are placed before the Indian Public for a calm, dispassionate discussion and fair criticism.

Mr. Shastri moved the resolution. Messrs. Kharparde, Wamanrao Joshi, Aney of Yeotmal seconded and supported.

Discussions and debates on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the Congress-League Scheme are daily taking place. The Berar Provincial Congress Committee resolved to hold a special provincial conference in August prior to the special Congress session. Mr. Tilak's name is recommended for the presidentship of the special Congress by the Provincial Congress Committee.

CONFISCATION OF KULKARNI VATANS IN KOLHAPUR.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO HIS HIGHNESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 15.

Concerning the notification of the Kolhapur Durbar regarding the confiscation of "Kulkarni Vatan", a meeting of over 500 Kulkarnis, was held in the Jagadguru Shankaracharya's "math," his Holiness presiding. The proposed memorial to His Highness the Maharajah was read and several Kulkarnis spoke.

His Holiness remarked that the question of reinstating Kulkarnis ought to be urged, but without hatred towards any class and with full confidence in the justice of His Highness. The Maharajah too was faced with difficulties. Hereditary Vatans were devised by our wise ancestors ensuring permanence and loyalty, but now there was the cry for Democracy and throwing open of offices to all castes. Even in the recent Chelmsford-Montagu Reform Scheme that point had been considered most cautiously, perhaps anticipating more demands and further pressure on public opinion. So important was the issue. It must be solved in the most conciliatory spirit. Before the decision there must be thorough sifting and a blending of the good in the old and advantageous in the new systems. His Holiness added that success would attend those that worked perseveringly in the best spirit.

Official and Personal.

Messrs. J. D. Davar and M. K. Azad, Barristers-at-Law, have been retained to defend Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, in the case against him under the Defence of India Act which opens in Delhi to-day.

Their Excellencies attended Service at the Chapel of the Deccan British War Hospital on Sunday evening.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

General and Madame Polovstoff and Colonel the Hon. A. Brodrick have arrived at Government House.

Lieut.-General Sir William Marshall accompanied by Captain R. B. Neilson, A.D.C., has arrived at Government House, Lieut.-Colonel Brown-Rigg, Major Goldie and Captain Davidson have also arrived.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW.

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.
JUNE NUMBER.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE DOMINIONS. By "Politicus."
THE PROBLEM OF ALSACE-LORRAINE. By the Rev. Arthur R. Slater.
BAHISTUN ROCK OF DARIUS. By Maneck B. Pithawalla, B.A., BSc.
WESTERN LAW IS BAD ECONOMICS By Prof. Radhakamal Mookerjee, M.A.
TROTZKY AND LENIN
THE HISTORY OF BENGALI LITERATURE. By Mr. Hari Pada Ghosal, M.A.
PROF. KARVE: A GREAT SOCIAL WORKER. By Hon'ble Prof. R. P. Paranjpye.
DEFECTS IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. By Mr. M. K. Gandhi.
DEATH: By Prof. P. Seshadri.
INDIA'S DUTY. By Dr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A.
THE SONG OF THE FLOWER-SELLERS. By Mr. T. B. Krishnaswami, M.A., B.L.
SIR T. MUTHUSWAMI AYYAR. By Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L.
ITALIAN HISTORY: A Review. By Mr. R. M. Statham, M.A.
INDIA'S ECONOMIC SUICIDE. By Mr. G. S. Mukadam.
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

This number besides many interesting selections under suitable headings, contains the following portraits and illustrations: Joseph Caillaux; Bolo Pasha; Leon Trotzky; Nikolai Lenin; Prince Lichnowsky.

PRICE Re. 1.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

A few copies of the January number are also available and subscriptions can commence from that month.

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BANKIPORE "SEARCHLIGHT."

CRITICISM OF REFORM REPORT.

(Associated Press.)
BANKIPORE, July 15.

The "Searchlight", a semi-weekly journal, made its first appearance to-day. It declared its policy to be to foster loyalty to the King Emperor, the growth, development, and expansion of Indian nationalism, as opposed to sectarianism and communalism, and the advocacy of Responsible Government for India. Amongst 14 directors, there are the names of Mazharul Huq, Hasan Imam, and Sachchidananda Sinha. The paper has been called upon to furnish a security of Rs. 500 which has been deposited.

On the subject of the proposed reforms, it says that the report has failed to satisfy the vast bulk of Indians; if it has evoked in some quarters, even bitter denunciation and if it has however not even in so called moderate circles been accorded an enthusiastic reception it is due to the fact that the framers of the report have not risen to the occasion in the sense of displaying the supreme power of imagination, which alone enables a foreigner to get under the skin, so to say, of the people he has got to deal with.

"The Searchlight" takes exception to the saying "hanoz Delhi door ast" and humbly reminds the Government that it has also happened in the Indian History that Delhi has fallen and that the citadel of the bureaucracy shall fall before the growing phalanx of the educated Indians resolved to a man to establish in their country, in the words of Mr. Balfour, "that only form of Government, whatever it may be called where the ultimate control is in the hands of the people."

RUMOURS OF BENGAL PARTITION.

HEARD IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 16.

Rumour is again busy with a distribution of provinces up in Assam. It is widely believed that that province will again be united with Bengal under a Governor and that Dacca will be the winter capital and Shillong the summer residence of his Excellency.

MYSTERY FEVER IN CALCUTTA.

INTERFERENCE WITH WORK OF COURTS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 15.

The epidemic now raging in Calcutta is affecting the departmental work of the High Court to a certain extent. A number of assistants in various departments are suffering from the new complaint and are unable to attend to their duties with the result that almost all the offices are working shorthanded although the courts are sitting as usual. A number of members of the legal profession are victims to the epidemic. Mr. Gibbons was unable to attend the court to-day owing to fever. In Session Court a kidnapping case which is being heard by Mr. Justice Fletcher and a common jury had to be adjourned in consequence of one of the jurors taking ill shortly before the lunch interval. His Lordship accordingly rose and as no other case was ready for trial the Sessions Court did not sit for the rest of the day.

AMRITSAR BANK AND MR. HARKISHAN LAL.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, July 12.

Yesterday the Official Liquidators of the Amrtsar Bank, Limited (in liquidation) made a petition before the Insolvency Judge Lahore, to declare Mr. Harkishan Lal Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act and the 25th July was fixed for the preliminary hearing. In the meantime notice of same was ordered to be published in the "Government Gazette.""

Later, in the day a petition was made to the Chief Court praying for transfer of the proceedings to that Court on the ground that all books and necessary papers were already in that Court.

DECREE AGAINST LALA HARKISHAN LAL.

On the 8th July a decree for Rs. 30,44,000 with costs was passed against Lala Harkishan Lal and in favour of the People's Bank Limited and Amritsar Bank Limited by Justice Broadway under Section 150 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882 to be paid forthwith.

CALCUTTA CHALLENGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 15.

There were altogether four matches in the second round of the Challenge Shield Competition played to-day. The R. F. A., at the second time of asking beat Mohun Began by two goals to nil. The Indians failed to reproduce their form and played much below par. The goals came shortly after start, the second one being headed into the net from off corner. Rest of the matches produced a tall scoring. The Signal Service Depot beat B. N. Railway Regiment by three goals to nil. Brecanocks beat Greer Importing by nine goals to nil, and the Reserve Battalion disposed of the Rangers by six goals to nil.

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"I wish to send you a spontaneous testimonial, feeling it is due to you, for Baby is the perfection of health and contentment. She weighed 28 lbs. the time of being photographed---her flesh beautiful and firm ---she has cut eight teeth with little or no trouble, and she sleeps throughout the night without exception."
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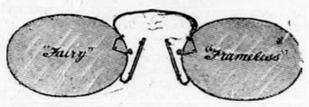
I have seen the samples of your silk and Maercerised Cloth. They are well woven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and its prices are reasonable.



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They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

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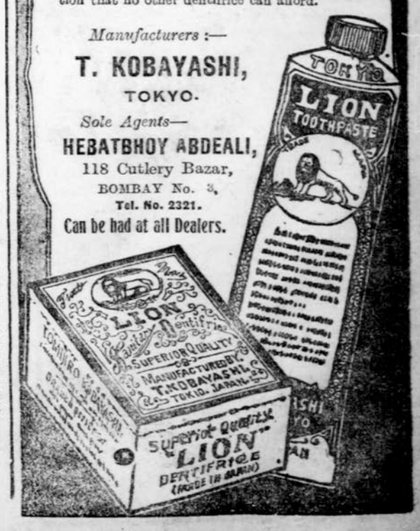

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in his land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however, can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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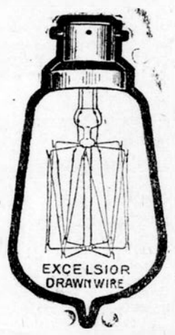

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HIGH COURT.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor v. 1 Ameen Kassum, 2 Ebrahim Juman, 3 Yacoob Ellahibux, and 4 Lookman Edoo.

The accused were charged with committing the murder of one Rahimtulla Khudabux on the 15th day of April 1916 and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of that offence.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. H. B. Tyabji appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. J. B. Patel instructed by Mr. B. R. Mistry, appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. H. P. Dastur appeared for accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The story of the prosecution was that on the night of the 15th April the deceased, who was a jobber in the India Mill, was going along Moreland Road towards a tea-shop. He was accompanied by three friends, Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Ismf and Mahomed Essak. The deceased, Abdul Rehman and Mahomed Esuf had, it was alleged, a little before been to a Bania's shop in the neighbourhood to borrow monies. After they had taken the loan from the Bania they met Mahomed Esak who was paid Rs. 2 by the deceased and all of them then started to go towards the tea-shop. Before they could reach the tea-shop, and just as they approached the corner of Mahomedan Street with Moreland Road they met the four accused. The first accused was walking in front and the remaining accused a little behind. The first accused immediately raised a heavy bamboo stick which he had in his hand and gave a heavy blow with it on the head of the deceased. This felled the deceased and the first accused thereupon asked the second, third and fourth accused to beat the deceased. They all then fell upon him and assaulted him most brutally. The witnesses Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Esak and Mahomed Yusuf tried to interfere but they too were assaulted. The assault was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, who lived in a house just opposite to the place where the "maramarec" took place. Mrs. Brewin called out to her husband and he immediately ran down to the spot where the deceased was lying. But by the time he reached the deceased all the assailants had run away. Mr. Brewin removed the man to his place, washed his wounds and gave him some brandy but as the deceased did not seem to revive he had him removed to the hospital. He was accompanied to the Hospital by witnesses Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Yusuf and Mahomed Esak.

WAS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

These witnesses were questioned by the police at the hospital and they gave the names of the accused as the assailants. The police arrested accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in their room at 3-30 a.m. on Tuesday morning. Accused No. 1 was not in his room and he was arrested later in the morning at the mill where he was a workman. His room which was locked was broken open and a number of bamboo sticks were found there. The deceased had ten to fifteen wounds on his body. He died the next morning at the hospital, the doctor pronouncing that each of the three wounds on his head was enough in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. There were several wounds on the person of the first accused. There were no marks at all on the bodies of accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The witnesses Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Yusuf and Mahomed Essak had each of them on his body wheal marks and wounds. The only persons who identified the accused as being the assailants of the deceased were these three witnesses. Excepting such as could be inferred from the act of beating the man together no evidence of instigation or conspiracy against accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 was led by the prosecution, nor was there any evidence to show that any of the three fatal wounds on the head had been dealt by accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on either or them.

The defence of the accused was that of an alibi. They called evidence to prove that there was enmity between them and Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Essuf, and Mahomed Essak the three material witnesses for the prosecution and that they were not there in the fight.

After a hearing extending over three days the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all the accused of the charge of murder by a majority of 7 to 2.

His Lordship agreeing with the verdict of the majority sentenced all the accused to transportation for life.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

TEN YEARS FOR THEFT.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)

King-Emperor v. Juma Hussein alias Peer Bux

The accused a Mahomedan aged 42 was charged with the theft of a purse containing 0-5-9. One Santoo Govind, a workman in Noble & Co., aerated water factory at Khetwadi was on the 8th February returning from the factory. On his way he stopped to see a juggler's performance near Golpitha. The accused who was in the crowd picked the complainant's pocket from behind removing the purse. He was seen in the act by a police constable who immediately arrested him.

Mr. H. J. Kania appeared for the prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

The accused had eight previous convictions against him and, in view of this fact, his Lordship sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIVE YEARS FOR STEALING RS 43.

King-Emperor (complainant) v. Magan Chagan (accused).

The accused was charged with theft of Rs. 43.

Mr. M. J. Avasia appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case appeared to be these:—On the 29th of April last, Mr. Champalal Bhagwandas was going along Sheikh Memon Street with a friend of his. The accused got abreast of Champalal and dexterously removed Rs. 43 from his coat pocket. He was at once seized by Champalal and handed over to a police constable, who searched the accused and Rs. 38 were found on his person. The remaining Rs. 5 was found lying on the road.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship taking into consideration his previous convictions sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1918.
BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.

1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

362-17—Edg G W and Co Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.

S C 642-18—Dubash & Co., Beharilal Balmakund & anr v. Joshi Narsi Mowji.

998-17—Mer K and Co. Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

BROKERAGE ON COAL TRANSACTIONS.

USAGE OF TRADE.

(Before his Honour Mr. A. A. Chitre.)

Korji Tricumdas vs. Keshavlal Brothers & Company.

The plaintiff, a coal broker, had filed this suit for recovery of brokerage in respect of sales of two lots of Bengal coal effected through his agency. One sale was in respect of 100 tons sold by defendant to Messrs. Khambatta Brothers on 16th October 1917 and the other for 300 tons sold to Messrs. Divekar Manilal and Co., on 2nd November 1917.

Defendant denied liability on the ground that under the usage of the trade, as prevailing in Bombay, he was not liable for any brokerage in the event of the goods not having been weighed over and delivered to the buyer.

His Honour in decreeing the claim delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the only question of importance raised by defendant is one of custom prevailing in coal trade in the Bombay market, viz., that brokerage is payable only on the actual quantity weighed over. A large number of witnesses were examined, brokers and merchants, and I unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the custom as pleaded is not proved to the full extent claimed by the defendant and that the governing custom is to the effect that where non-delivery of the coal is due to causes beyond the control of the vendor, who is responsible for payment of brokerage, such as requisition by Government strikes at the mouth of the pit or shortage of rolling stock, the brokerage is payable only for coal actually received and weighed over. But where non-delivery is due to Vendor's own default then the full brokerage is payable and this stands to reason and is also consonant with the basic principle that no man can take advantage of his own wrong. Applying the principle of the custom as found by me, I hold that defendants were at fault with regard to the contract of 300 tons and not with regard to the contract of 100 tons sold to Messrs. Khambatta Bros. The plaintiff is thus entitled to Rs. 75 in respect 300 tons at the rate of 4 annas per ton. By contending that the rate was only two annas, defendants were evidently trying to favour one Bhucandas, their own protege, by saying that he had a half share in the brokerage. If Bhucandas has any claim he can file a separate suit for his share. Defendants have nothing to do with it. Decree for Rs. 75 and costs.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

TALLY CLERKS IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Kilcoin of the C.I.D. charged Francis Hergert De Silva, a typist in the Shipping Intelligence Office, with forging an S. and T. tally clerk's pay bill, with using that forged document and with attempting to cheat Captain J. J. Rodgers of the S. and T. Corps in respect of Rs. 820, the amount of the bill. Anthony George Grove, Patrick Pearl and Januario Thomas Ribiero, tally clerks in the employ of the S. and T. Corps, were charged with aiding and abetting the first accused. Inspector Jefferies conducted the prosecution, while Mr. E. Vas and Mr. M. DeCruz defended the third and fourth accused respectively.

The case for the prosecution was that between February and June last the accused forged the signature of Captain Rodgers of the S. and T. Corps on a fictitious bill for wages alleged to be due to travelling tally clerks of certain transports for certain periods in which these did not travel at all and had not earned their wagges.

The fourth accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The other accused pleaded not guilty.

15 DAYS FOR PATHAN MONEY LENDER.

ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagoan Police Court, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Bangulkhan Haji Azimkhan a Pathan money lender and a woman, Chandribai, with assault and wrongful restrain. The first accused was defended by Mr. Musa Vishram and the second by Mr. Vesawewalla.

The prosecution case was that on the 12th instant at about 11 a.m., one Saibai was dribai, with assault and wrongful restraint, sitting on the *otla* of a house at Khetwadi, and the two accused went up to the complaint and asked her to show them the house of one Tanibai, who was in the debt of the Pathan money lender. The complainant who was rather half-witted told them that she did not know Tanibai, and declined to go to her house, when they caught her by the hand and dragged her. The woman began to cry out, and the Pathan thereupon assaulted her with his fists, she was taken by the accused up to the Khambatta Lane when a Parsi gentleman, Mr. M. J. Ross, interferred and freed the complainant.

The Magistrate in sentencing the first accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to eight days' remarked that is was a bad case of Pathan's high-handedness and *zulum*. Considering that the woman was not much hurt, the Court sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

CONVICTED OF RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged T. Campbell Rogers with driving motor car No. 3852 in a rash and negligent manner and with driving on the wrong side of the road. Superintendent Canty conducted the prosecution.

It was alleged that about 6-20 p.m. on the 20th June the accused, who was going along Hornby Road towards the north, turned his car to the right when in front of the Empire Buildings, and in so doing, knocked down police constable No. 1678 A who was on duty near the tramway station. He then drove the car in the direction of St. George's Road on the wrong side of the road though he was warned by the constable.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 30 on the first, and to a fine of Rs. 10 on the second charge.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

470-17—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nann N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

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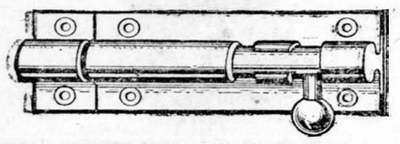
BOLT  BRAND

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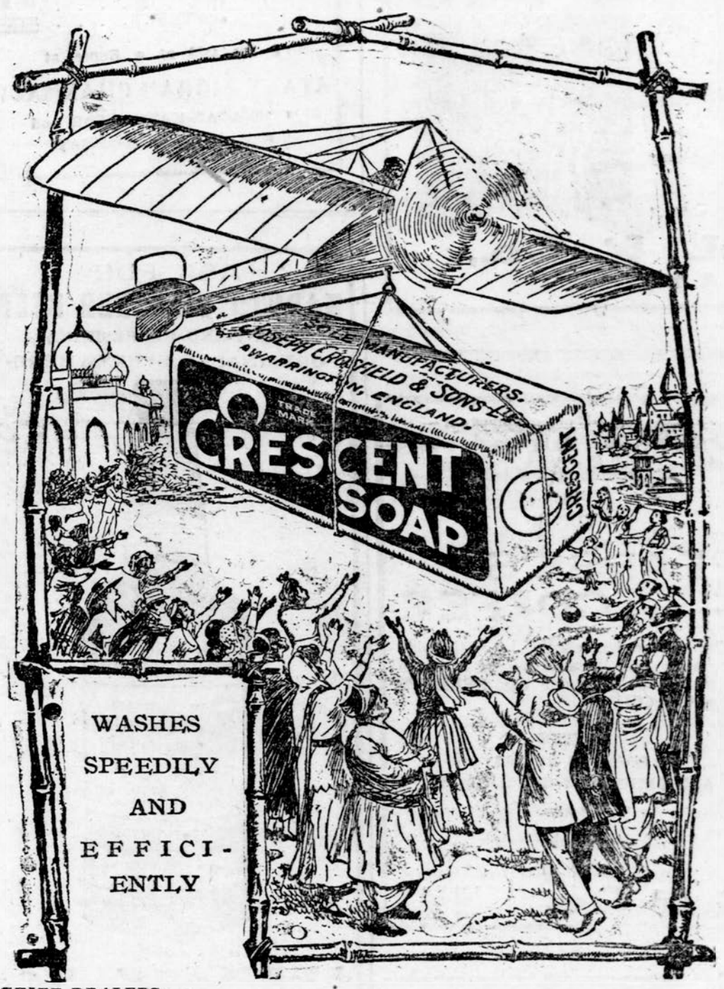

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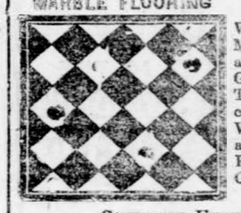
MARBLE FLOORING 

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Description of Exhibits at Textile Exposition, New York, U.S.A.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., Inc., New York, were represented by means of a large and comprehensive exhibit of the various types of dyes which are now regularly manufactured at both the Brooklyn and Buffalo plants, together with a display of some of the more important raw materials which are made use of in the fabrication of dye-stuffs and which are produced at the Marcus Hook works. They showed a series of about 130 large size product samples of dyestuffs actually made in America from American raw materials and intermediates. Interest was added to this product sample display by means of dyed fabrics of various kinds, including woven fabrics, hats, knitted goods, stockings, silk ribbons and shoddy, all dyed with colors produced by the National. This textile display showed the interest that American textile manufacturers and American dyers have manifested towards domestic produced colors and illustrated most forcefully that every shade required by the trade or demanded by fashion can be produced at will with American-made colors. A very interesting display consisted of a working unit of a colorist's laboratory. Skilled operators made comparative dyeings on cotton, wool, and other materials of American versus German dyes, which still further demonstrated the fact that American-made dyes are the equal in shade and strength of those types against which they were tested and which were formerly imported. A most important feature of the display was a series of dyeings of some fifty Nationals colors alongside of dyeings of the same class of colors of German manufacture. These dyeings of American and German colors of the same class have been subjected to the same practical tests of fulling, scouring and exposure to light and weather, and illustrated more fully perhaps than has at any time heretofore been attempted the exact status of dyes of American manufacture. This part of the exhibit was most carefully prepared and when studied by dyers, colorists and textile designers with the knowledge of their several research departments, it was recognised that the promises of the National are gradually being fulfilled and within a reasonable time National colors will form an adequate and comprehensive line suitable for every phase of textile coloring. (*Textile World Journal.*)

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